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The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

When they reached the post, Melisse went to the cabin with her bakneesh, and Jan to the company's store. Tossing the vines upon the table, Melisse ran back to the door and watched him until he disappeared. Her cheeks were flushed, her lips half parted in excitement; and no sooner had he gone from view than she hurried to Iowaka's home across the clearing.

It was fully three quarters of an hour later when Jan saw Melisse, with Iowaka's red shawl over her head, walking slowly and with extreme precision of step back to the cabin.

"I wonder if she has the earache," he said to himself, watching her curiously. "That is Iowaka's shawl and she has it all about her head."

"A clear half-inch of the rarest wool from London," added the cheery voice of Jean de Gravois, whose moccasins had made no sound behind him. He always spoke in French to Jan. "There is but one person in the world who looks better in it than your Melisse, Jan Thoreau, and that is Iowaka, my wife. Blessed saints man, but is she not growing more beautiful every day?"

"Yes," said Jan. "She will soon be a woman."

"Yes," said Jan. "She will soon be a woman."

"A woman!" shouted Jean, who, not having his caribou whip, jumped up and down to emphasize his words. "She will soon be a woman, did you say, Jan Thoreau? And if she is not a woman at 30, with two children—God send others like them!—when will she be, I ask you?"

"I meant Melisse," laughed Jan.

"And I meant Iowaka," said Jean. "Ah, there she is now, come out to see if her Jean de Gravois is on his way home with the sugar for which she sent him something like an hour ago; for you know she is chef de cuisine of this affair tonight. Ah, she sees me not, and she turns back heartily disappointed, I'll swear by all the saints in the calendar! Did you ever see a figure like that, Jan Thoreau? And did you ever see hair that shines so, like the top-feathers of a raven who's nibbling at himself in the hottest bit of sunshine he can find? Deliver us, but I'll go with the sugar this minute!"

The happy Jean hopped out, like a cricket overburdened with life, calling loudly to his wife, who came to meet him.

A few minutes later Jan thrust his head in at their door, as he was passing.

"I knew I should get a beating, or something worse, for forgetting that sugar," cried the little Frenchman, holding up his bared arms. "Dough—dough—dough—I'm rolling dough—dough for the bread, dough for the cakes, dough for the pies—dough, Jan Thoreau, just common flour and water mixed and swabbed—I, Jean de Gravois, chief man at Post Lac Bain, am mixing dough! She is as beautiful as an angel and sweeter than sugar—my Iowaka, I mean; but there is more flesh in her earthly tabernacle than in mine, so I am compelled to mix this dough, mon ami, Iowaka, by dear, tell Jan what you were telling me, about Melisse and—"

"Hush!" cried Iowaka in her sweet Cree. "That is for Jan to find out for himself."

"So—so it is," exclaimed the irrepressible Jean, plunging himself to the elbows in his pan of dough. "Then hurry to the cabin, Jan, and see what sort of a birthday gift Melisse has got for you."

CHAPTER XVI.

Birthdays.

The big room was empty when Jan came quietly through the open door. He stopped to listen, and caught a faint laugh from the other room, and then another; and to give warning of his presence, he coughed loudly and scraped a chair along the floor. A moment's silence followed. The farther door opened a little, and then it opened wide, and Melisse came out.

"Now what do you think of me, brother Jan?"

She stood in the light of the window through which came the afternoon sun, her hair piled in glistening coils upon the crown of her head, as they had seen them in the pictures, her cheeks flushed, her eyes glowing questioningly at Jan.

"Do I look—as you thought—I would, Jan?" she persisted, a little doubtful at his silence. She turned, so that he saw the cluster of soft curls that fell upon her shoulder, with sprigs of bakneesh half smothered in them. "Do I?"

"You are prettier than I have ever seen you, Melisse," he replied softly.

There was a seriousness in his voice that made her come to him in her old impulsive, half-childish way. She lifted her hands and rested them on his shoulders, as she had always done when inviting him to toss her above his head.

"If I am prettier—and you like me this way—why don't you—"

She finished with a sweet, upturned pouting of her mouth, and, with a sudden, laughing cry, Jan caught her in his arms and kissed the lips she held up to him. It was but an instant, and he freed her, a hot blush burning in his brown cheeks.

"My dear brother!" she laughed at him, gathering up the bakneesh on the table. "I love to have you kiss me, and now I have made you do it. Father kisses me every morning when he goes to the store. I remember when you used to kiss me every time you came home, but now you forget to do it at all. Do brothers love their sisters less as they grow older?"

"Sometimes they love the sister less and the other girl more, ma belle Melisse," came a quick voice from the door, and Jean de Gravois bounded in like a playful cat, scraping and bowing before Melisse until his head nearly touched the floor. "Lovely saints, Jan Thoreau, but she is a woman, just as my Iowaka told me! And the cakes—the bread—the pies! You must delay the supper my lady, for the good Lord deliver me if I haven't spilled all the dough on the floor! Swas-s-s-sh—such a mess! And my Iowaka did nothing but laugh and call me a clumsy dear!"

"You're terrimly in love, Jean," cried Melisse, laughing until her eyes were wet; "just like some of the people in the books which Jan and I read."

"And I always shall be, my dear, so long as the daughter of a princess and the great-granddaughter of a chef de bataillon allows me to mix her dough!"

Melisse flung the red shawl over her head, still laughing.

"I will go and help her, Jean."

"Mon Dieu!" grasped Gravois, looking searchingly at Jan, when she had left. "Shall I give you my best wishes, Jan Thoreau? Does it signify?"

"Signify—what?"

The little Frenchman's eyes snapped. "Why, when our prett. Cree maiden becomes engaged, she puts up her hair for the first time, that is all, my dear Jan. When I asked my blessed Iowaka to be my wife, she answered by running away from me, taunting me until I thought my heart had shriveled into a bit of salt blubber; but she came back to me before I had completely died, with her braids done up on the top of her head!"

He stopped suddenly, startled into silence by the strange look that had come into the other's face. For a minute Jan stood as if the power of movement had gone from him. He was staring over the Frenchman's head, a ghastly pallor growing in his cheeks.

"No—it—means—nothing," he said finally, speaking as if the words were forced from him one by one.

He dropped into a chair beside the table like one whose senses had been dulled by an unexpected blow. With a great sighing breath that was almost a sob, he bowed his head upon his arms.

"Jan Thoreau," w... Jean softly, "have you forgotten that it was I who killed the missioner for you, and that through all of these years Jean de Gravois has never questioned you about the fight on the mountain top?" There was in his voice, as gentle as a woman's, the vibrant note of a comradeship which is next to love—the comradeship of man for man in a world where friendship is neither bought no sold. "Have you forgotten, Jan Thoreau? If there is anything Jean de Gravois can do?"

He sat down opposite Jan, his thin, eager face propped in his hands, and watched silently until the other lifted his head. Their eyes met, steady, unflinching, and in that look there were the oath and the seal of all that the honor of the big snows held for those two.

Still without words, Jan reached within his breast and drew forth the little roll which he had taken from his violin. One by one he handed the pages over to Jean de Gravois.

"Mon Dieu!" said Jean, when he had finished reading. He spoke no other words. White-faced, the two men stared, Jan's throat twitching, Gravois' brown fingers crushing the rolls he held.

"That was why I tried to kill the missioner," said Jan at last. He pointed to the more coarsely written pages under Jean's hand. "And that—that—is why it could not signify that Melisse has done up her hair." He rose to his feet, straining to keep his voice even, and gathered up the papers so that they shot back into the little cylinder-shaped roll again. "Now do you understand?"

"I understand," replied Jean in a low voice, but his eyes glittered like dancing dragon-flies as he raised his elbows slowly from the table and stretched his arms above his head. "I understand, Jan Thoreau, and I praise the blessed Virgin that it was Jean de Gravois who killed the missioner out upon the ice of Lac Bain!"

"But the other," persisted Jan, "the other, which says that I—"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Abe Martin

Ever' time I read where some woman gave a short talk I wonder how she stopped.

When we read about th' Spring styles we almost dread th' comin' o' th' first robin.

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Justice and the Labor Question

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WITH the Western Federation of Miners I more than once had serious trouble. The leaders of this organization had preached anarchy, and certain of them were indicted for having practiced murder in the case of Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. On one occasion in a letter or speech I coupled condemnation of these labor leaders and condemnation of certain big capitalists, describing them all alike as "undesirable citizens." This gave great offense to both sides. The open attack upon me was made for the most part either by the New York newspapers which were frankly representatives of Wall street, or else by those so-called—and miscalled—Socialists who had anarchistic leanings. Many of the latter sent me open letters of denunciation, and to one of them I responded as follows:

"The White House,
"Washington, April 22, 1907.

"Dear Sir:

"I have received your letter of the 19th instant, in which you enclose the draft of the formal letter which is to follow. I have been notified that several delegations, bearing similar requests, are on the way hither. In the letter you, on behalf of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood conference, protest against certain language I used in a recent letter which you assert to be designed to influence the course of justice in the case of the trial for murder of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. I entirely agree with you that it is improper to endeavor to influence the course of justice, whether by threats or in any similar manner. For this reason I have regretted most deeply the actions of such organizations as your own in undertaking to accomplish this very result in the very case of which you speak. For instance, your letter is headed 'Cook County Moyer - Haywood - Pettibone Conference,' with the headlines: 'Death—cannot—will not—and shall not claim our brothers!' This shows that you and your associates are not demanding a fair trial, or working for a fair trial, but are announcing in advance that the verdict shall be only one way and that you will not tolerate any other verdict. Such action is flagrant in its impropriety, and I join heartily in condemning it.

Undesirable Citizens of Two Kinds.

"But it is a simple absurdity to suppose that because any man is on trial for a given offense he is therefore to be freed from all criticism upon his general conduct and manner of life. In my letter to which you object I referred to a certain prominent financier, Mr. Harriman, on the one hand, and to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs on the other, as being equally undesirable citizens. It is as foolish to assert that this was designed to influence the trial of Moyer and Haywood as to assert that it was designed to influence the suits that have been brought against Mr. Harriman. I neither expressed nor indicated any opinion as to whether Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were guilty of the murder of Governor Steunenberg. If they are guilty, they certainly ought to be punished. If they are not guilty, they certainly ought not to be punished. But no possible outcome either of the trial or the suits can affect my judgment as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mentioned. Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs stand as representatives of those men who have done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair-dealing business men. They stand as the representatives of those men who by their public utterances and manifestoes, by the utterances of the papers they control or inspire, and by the words and deeds of those associated with or subordinated to them, habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence. If this does not constitute undesirable citizenship, then there can never be any undesirable citizens. The men whom I denounce represent the men who have abandoned that legitimate movement for the uplifting of labor, with which I have the most hearty sympathy; they have adopted practices which cut them off from those who lead this legitimate movement. In every way I shall support the law-abiding and upright representatives of labor; and in no way can I better support them than by drawing the sharpest possible line between them on the one hand, and, on the other hand, those preachers of violence who are themselves the worst foes of the honest laboring man.

"Let me repeat my deep regret that any body of men should so far forget their duty to the country as to endeavor by the formation of societies and in other ways to influence the course of justice in this matter. I have received many such letters as yours. Accompanying them were newspaper clippings announcing demonstrations, parades, and mass meetings designed to show that the representatives of labor, without regard to the facts, demand the acquittal of Messrs. Haywood and Moyer. Such meetings can, of course, be designed only to coerce court or jury in rendering a condemnation which you in your letters say should be awarded to those who endeavor improperly to influence the course of justice.

"You would, of course, be entirely within your rights if you merely announced that you thought Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were 'desirable citizens'—though in such case I should take frank issue with you and should say that, wholly without regard to whether or not they are guilty of the crime for which they are now being tried, they represent as thoroughly undesirable type of citizenship as can be found in this country; a type which, in the letter to which you so unreasonably take exception, I showed not to be confined to any one class, but to exist among some representatives of great capitalists as well as among some representatives of wage-workers. In that letter I condemned both types. Certain representatives of the great capitalists in turn condemned me for including Mr. Harriman in my condemnation of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. Certain of the representatives of labor in their turn condemned me because I included Messrs. Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens together with Mr. Harriman. I am as profoundly indifferent to the condemnation in one case as in the other. I challenge as a right the support of all good Americans, whether wage-workers or capitalists, whatever their occupation or creed, or in whatever portion of the country they live, when I condemn both the types of bad citizenship which I have held up to reprobation. It seems to be a mark of utter insincerity to fail thus to condemn both; and to apologize for either robs the man thus apologizing of all right to condemn any wrong-doing in any man, rich or poor, in public or in private life.

A Square Deal All Around.

"You say you ask for a 'square deal' for Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. So do I. When I say 'square deal,' I mean a square deal to every one; it is equally a violation of the policy of the square deal for a capitalist to protest against denunciation of a capitalist who is guilty of wrong-doing and for a labor leader to protest against the denunciation of a labor leader who has been guilty of wrong-doing. I stand for equal justice to both; and so far as in my power lies I shall uphold justice, whether the man accused of guilt has behind him the wealthiest corporations, the greatest aggregations of riches in the country, or whether he has behind him the most influential labor organizations in the country."

Murder Is Murder.

I treated anarchists and the bomb-throwing and dynamiting gentry precisely as I treated other criminals. Murder is murder. It is not rendered one whit better by the allegation that it is committed on behalf of "a cause." It is true that law and order are not all-sufficient; but they are essential; lawlessness and murderous violence must be quelled before any permanence of reform can be obtained. Yet when they have been quelled, the beneficiaries of the enforcement of law must in their turn be taught that law is upheld as a means to the enforcement of justice, and that we will not tolerate its being turned into an engine of injustice and oppression. The fundamental need in dealing with our people, whether laboring men or others, is not charity but justice; we must all work in common for the common end of helping each and all, in a spirit of the sanest, broadest, and deepest brotherhood.

Ominous of Evil.

It was not always easy to avoid feeling very deep anger with the selfishness and short-sightedness shown both by the representatives of certain employers' organizations and by certain great labor federations or unions. One such employers' association was called the National Association of Manufacturers. Extreme though the attacks sometimes made upon me by the extreme labor organizations were, they were not quite as extreme as the attacks made upon me by the head of the National Association of Manufacturers, and as regards their attitude toward legislation I came to the conclusion toward the end of my term that the latter had actually gone further the wrong way than did the former—and the former went a good distance also. The opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers to every rational and moderate measure for benefiting workingmen, such as measures abolishing child labor, or securing workmen's compensation, caused me real and grave concern; for I felt that it was ominous of evil for the whole country to have men who ought to stand high in wisdom and in guiding force take a course and use language of such reactionary type as directly to incite revolution—for this is what the extreme reactionary always does.

Attacks from Both Sides at Once.

Often I was attacked by the two sides at once. In the spring of 1906 I received in the same mail a letter from a very good friend of mine who thought that I had been unduly hard on some labor men, and a letter from another friend, the head of a great corporation, who complained about me for both favoring labor and speaking against large fortunes. My answers ran as follows:

"April 26, 1906.

"Personal.

"My Dear Doctor:

"In one of my last letters to you I enclosed you a copy of a letter of mine, in which I quoted from (So and So's) advocacy of murder. You may be interested to know that he and his brother Socialists—in realty anarchists—of the frankly murderous type have been violently attacking my speech because of my allusion to the sympathy expressed for murder. In The Socialist, of Toledo, Ohio, of April 21st, for instance, the attack (on me) is based specifically on the following paragraph of my speech, to which he takes violent exception:

"We can no more and no less afford to condone evil in the man of capital than evil in the man of no capital. The wealthy man who exults because there is a failure of justice in the effort to bring some trust magnate to an account for his misdeeds is as bad as, and no worse than, the so-called labor leader who clamorously strives to excite a foul class feeling on behaf of some other labor leader who is implicated in murder. One attitude is as bad as the other, and no worse; in each case the accused is entitled to exact justice; and in neither case is there need of action by others which can be construed into an expression of sympathy for crime.

"Remember that this crowd of labor leaders have done all in their power to overawe the executive and the courts of Idaho on behalf of men accused of murder, and beyond question inciters of murder in the past."

"April 26, 1906.

"My Dear Judge:

"I wish the papers had given more prominence to what I said as to the murder part of my speech. But oh, my dear sir, I utterly and radically disagree with you in what you say about fortunes. I wish it were in my power to devise some scheme to make it increasingly difficult to heap them up beyond a certain amount. As the difficulties in the way of such a scheme are very great, let us at least prevent their being bequeathed after death or given during life to any one man in excessive amount.

"You and other capitalist friends, on one side, shy off at what I say against them. Have you seen the frantic articles against me by (the anarchists and) the Socialists of the bomb-throwing persuasion, on the other side, because of what I said in my speech in reference to those who, in effect, advocate murder?"

Labor Leaders at Luncheon.

On another occasion I was vehemently denounced in certain capitalistic papers because I had a number of labor leaders, including miners from Butte, lunch with me at the White House, and this at the very time that the Western Federation of Miners was most ferocious in its denunciation of me because of what it alleged to be my unfriendly attitude toward labor. To one of my critics I set forth my views in the following letter:

"November 26, 1903.

"I have your letter of the 25th instant, with enclosure. These men, not all of whom were miners, by the way, came here and were at lunch with me, in company with Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, and Secretary Cortelyou. They are as decent a set of men as can be. They all agreed entirely with me in my denunciation of what had been done in the Coeur d'Alene country; and it appeared that some of them were on the platform with me when I denounced this type of outrage three years ago in Butte. There is not one man who was here, who, I believe, was in any way, shape or form responsible for such outrages. I find that the ultra-Socialistic members of the unions in Butte denounced these men for coming here, in a manner as violent—and I may say as irrational—as the denunciation (by the capitalistic writer) in the article you sent me. Doubtless the gentleman of whom you speak as your general manager is an admirable man. I, of course, was not alluding to him; but I most emphatically was alluding to men who write such articles as that you sent me. These articles are to be paralleled by the similar articles in the Populist and Socialist papers when two years ago I had at dinner at once time Pierpont Morgan, and at another time J. J. Hill, and at another, Harriman, and at another time Schiff. Furthermore, they could be paralleled by the articles in the same type of paper which at the time of the Miller incident in the printing office were in a condition of nervous anxiety because I met the labor leaders to discuss it. It would have been a great misfortune if I had not met them; and it would have been an even greater misfortune if after meeting them I had yielded to their protests in the matter.

Violence Put Down.

"You may say in your letter that you know that I am 'on record' as opposed to violence. Pardon my saying that this seems to me not the right way to put the matter, if by 'record' you mean utterance and not action. Aside from what happened when I was governor in connection, for instance, with the Croton dam strike riots, all you have to do is to turn back to what took place in Arizona—and you can find out about it from (Mr. X.) of New York. The miners struck, violence followed, and the Arizona territorial authorities notified me they could not grapple with the situation. Within 20 minutes of the receipt of the telegram, orders were issued to the nearest available troops, and 24 hours afterwards General Baldwin and his regulars were on the ground, and 24 hours later every vestige of disorder had disappeared. The Miners' Federation in their meeting, I think at Denver, a short while afterwards, passed resolutions denouncing me. I do not know whether the Mining and Engineering Journal paid any heed to this incident or knew of it. If the Journal did I suppose it can hardly have failed to understand that to put an immediate stop to rioting by the use of the United States army is a fact of importance beside which the criticism of my having 'labor leaders' to lunch, shrinks into the same insignificance as the criticism in a different type of paper about my having 'trust magnates' to lunch.

Draw the Line on Conduct.

"While I am President I wish the labor man to feel that he has the same right of access to me that the capitalist has; that the doors swing open as easily to the wage-worker as to the head of a big corporation—and no easier. Anything else seems to be not only un-American, but as symtomatic of an attitude which will cost grave trouble if persevered in. To discriminate against labor men from Butte because there is reason to believe that rioting has been excited in other districts by certain labor unions, or individuals in labor unions in Butte, would be to adopt precisely the attitude of those who desire me to discriminate against all capitalists in Wall street because there are plenty of capitalists in Wall street who have been guilty of bad financial practices and who have endeavored to override or evade the laws of the land. In my judgment, the only safe attitude for a private citizen, and still more for a public servant, to assume, is that he will draw the line on conduct, discriminating against neither corporation nor union as such, nor in favor of either as such, but endeavoring to make the decent member of the union and the upright capitalists alike feel that they are bound, not only by self-interest, but by every consideration of principle and duty, to stand together on the matters of most moment to the nation."

Morrissey and Morley.

On another of the various occasions when I had labor leaders to dine at the White House, my critics were rather shocked because I had John Morley to meet them. The labor leaders in question included the heads of the various railroad brotherhoods, men like Mr. Morrissey, in whose sound judgment and high standard of citizenship I had peculiar confidence; and I asked Mr. Morley to meet them because they represented the exact type of American citizen with whom I thought he ought to be brought in contact.

Threats of a General Strike.

One of the devices sometimes used by big corporations to break down the law was to treat the passage of laws as an excuse for action on their part which they knew would be resented by the public, it being their purpose to turn this resentment against the law instead of against themselves. The heads of the Louisville & Nashville road were bitter opponents of everything done by the government toward securing good treatment for their employes. In February, 1908, they and various other railways announced that they intended to reduce the wages of their employes. A general strike, with all the attendant disorder and trouble, was threatened in consequence. I accordingly sent the following open letter to the interstate commerce commission:

"February 18, 1908.

"To the Inter-State Commerce Commission:

"I am informed that a number of railroad companies have served notice of a proposed reduction of wages of their employes. One of them, the Louisville & Nashville, in announcing the reduction, states that 'the drastic laws inimical to the interests of the railroads that have in the past year or two been enacted by congress and the state legislatures' are largely or chiefly responsible for the conditions requiring the reduction.

"Under such circumstances it is possible that the public may soon be confronted by serious industrial disputes, and the law provides that in such case either party may demand the services of your chairman and of the commissioner of labor as a board of mediation and conciliation. These reductions in wages may be warranted, or they may not. As to this the public, which is a vitally interested party, can form no judgment without a more complete knowledge of the essential facts and real merits of the case than it now has or than it can possibly obtain from the special pleadings, certain to be put forth by each side in case their dispute should bring about serious interruption to traffic. If the reduction in wages is due to natural causes, the loss of business being such that the burden should be, and is, equitably distributed between capitalist and wage-worker, the public should know it. If it is caused by legislation, the public, and congress, should know it; and if it is caused by misconduct in the past financial or other operations of any railroad, then everybody should know it, especially if the excuse of unfriendly legislation is advanced as a method of covering up past business misconduct by the railroad managers, or as a justification for failure to treat fairly the wage-earning employes of the company.

"Moreover, an industrial conflict between a railroad corporation and its employes offers peculiar opportunities to any small number of evil-disposed persons to destroy life and property and foment public disorder. Of course, if life, property, and public order are endangered, prompt and drastic measures for their protection become the first plain duty. All other issues then become subordinate to the preservation of the public peace, and the real merits of the original controversy are necessarily lost from view. This vital consideration should be ever kept in mind by all law-abiding and far-sighted members of labor organizations.

"It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that any wage controversy that may arise between the railroads and their employes may find a peaceful solution through the methods of conciliation and arbitration already provided by congress, which have proven so effective during the past year. To this end the commission should be in a position to have available for any board of conciliation or arbitration relevant data pertaining to such carriers as may become involved in industrial disputes. Should conciliation fail to effect a settlement and arbitration be rejected, accurate information should be available in order to develop a properly informed public opinion.

"I therefore ask you to make such investigation, both of your records and by any other means at your command, as will enable you to furnish data concerning such conditions obtaining on the Louisville & Nashville and any other roads, as may relate, directly or indirectly, to the real merits of the possibly impending controversy.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Railway Rates and Railway Wages.

This letter achieved its purpose, and the threatened reduction of wages was not made. It was an instance of what could be accomplished by governmental action. Let me add, however, with all the emphasis I possess, that this does not mean any failure on my part to recognize the fact that if governmental action places too heavy burdens on railways it will be impossible for them to operate without doing injustice to somebody. Railways cannot pay proper wages and render proper service unless they make money. The investors must get a reasonable profit or they will not invest, and the public cannot be well served unless the investors are making reasonable profits. There is every reason why rates should not be too high, but they must be sufficiently high to allow the railways to pay good wages. Moreover, when laws like workmen's compensation laws and the like are passed, it must always be kept in mind by the legislature that the purpose is to distribute over the whole community a burden that should not be borne only by those least able to bear it—that is, by the injured man or the widow and orphans of the dead man. If the railway is already receiving a disproportionate return from the public, then the burden may, with propriety, bear purely on the railway; but if it is not earning a disproportionate return, then the public must bear its share of the burden of the increased service the railway is rendering. Dividends and wages should go up together; and the relation of rates to them should never be forgotten. This of course does not apply to dividends based on water; nor does it mean that if foolish people have built a road that renders no service, the public must nevertheless in some way guarantee a return on the investment; but it does mean that the interests of the honest investor are entitled to the same protection as the interests of the honest manager, the honest shipper, and the honest wage earner. All these conflicting considerations should be carefully considered by legislatures before passing laws. One of the great objects in creating commissions should be the provision of disinterested, fair minded experts who will really and wisely consider all these matters, and will shape their actions accordingly. This is one reason why such matters as their regulation of rates, the provision for full crews on roads and the like should be left for treatment by railway commissions, and not be settled offhand by direct legislative action.

KING ALFONSO A SMOKER

King Alfonso, of Spain, smokes cigarettes mostly, and smokes all kinds—Turkish, Egyptian, Russian, Algerian and ordinary Virginian, the latter in moderation. He thoroughly enjoys an expensive cheroot or cigar now and then. Most of his cigarettes are specially made for him by a London tobacco merchant, and his annual outlay in this direction never falls below $600.

THE MIDLANDERS

By CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

"There was," he went on laconically, "a child born on the third day of June, in a hospital on Rampart street. We have the name. The child was baptized on the first of August. We have that name—the name of the priest; it was taken charge of by an institution—we have the name of that institution. We have the after history of that child—we know its identity today. Do you follow me, Mr Curran? Do you believe me?"

"No."

"You admit this—marriage?"

"I admit nothing except that my wife died during the yellow fever when people were rushing out of the city. I wrote to ask of her—to this same Madame Artois, you mention—yes. But I did not desert her—and there was no child of this union."

He spoke steadily again. Judge Van Hart was studying him. They all were watching. He had impressed them. Even old Thad nodded appreciatively. Then he went on: "Well, we need not quarrel on that issue. The point is that we, as representatives of the party, of the honorable men and good women of the community—for the good name of that community—ask you to withdraw from the congressional contest. It is not a pretty tale, Mr. Curran, and we have no desire to spread it broadcast. Our people, you know how they detest a double life—a concealment— a lapse in personal morality—the honest wholesome sense of decency in our country people—"

Wiley had raised a hand. "Wait," he retorted, "what if I do not deny the matter?"

There was a pause. Ransdell, of the Mercury-Journal muttered. Boydston glowered. They had been gibed so often by Wiley Curran that they had glutted their imaginations with the picture of him dumbfounded, crushed to earth.

"Not deny the matter?" Tanner looked up sharply.

"No."

You dare admit it?"

"I do not admit it. But, gentlemen, I will tell you this: You have called me in here in secrecy and menaced me with this story. And I tell you—No!"

He stepped nearer, his eyes flashing. He struck the table before the county chairman's face.

"Go ahead with your story!" He whirled on Ransdell, of the Mercury-Journal: "I know what you were brought here for! Go on—spring that damned story tomorrow in your sheet—scatter it over the county! And you"—he faced Boydston—"I've called you a thief for six years and you've never had the nerve to come to my office and tell me I'm a liar! And you, Cal Rice—a poor dog who rattles his chain when the boss speaks! And you, Judge Van Hart, I'm surprised at you, a good man. Yes, a good man—the most pitiable object in American life today—a good man who stands for other men's crookedness. You are all a pack of blackmailing liars!"

Ransdell was on his feet furiously. Boydston growled hoarsely. Judge Van Hart arose, paling to the lips. But quicker than all Thad Tanner was on his feet and between them.

"Gentlemen! Be still! This heat—this is uncalled for!"

"I refuse to withdraw! I'll call your bluff! I'll print that story myself! The story of my life—all of it—the least of it. And with that story I'll go before the people of this district and say that I was summoned here and blackmailed. That you bought this story of a hound and with it tried to force me out of public life. You, who profess to guard the morals of this community! I'll publish that today—press day—my story. It shall have all your names—all your smug respectable faces—and in it in shall tell that you brought me here, and, for a consideration, agreed to hush up this villainous awful past of mine—you, the Best People, tried to force and bribe me out of politics! That shall be my story."

Cal Rice, of the Presbyterian church, muttered. Boydston moved in a jellyfish way. Judge Van Hart hastily reached for his hat. "Gentlemen," he gasped, "we were not summoned here for this! I beg you"—his voice failed him—"let me withdraw—let me withdraw."

Curran's grim smile was on him. "Your honor, it is no place for you."

"A moment." Thad rapped the table. "Let us have this clear. You refuse to withdraw?"

"I do. Tell your story! I'll tell mine. Yes, tonight—at my meeting—here among my home people. Let any man of you arise tonight and accuse me—I'll admit it! And by God, I'll ask the people what manner of men you are. I'll appeal to them, their sympathy, their hearts, their reason—with just a story of my youth—a story that might have been any man's! The people—the great honest heart of the people!"

Thad was smiling coldly. But a curious admiration was in his eyes. He lifted his hand. "Gentlemen, he defies us!"

"I defy you!"

The little gray boss smiled on. Cal Rice was wringing his hands. Boydston was wriggling uneasily, red-faced, frightened. Judge Van Hart was already in the doorway, lifting his hat with a gesture of deprecating despair.

"A moment." Thad waved them to the door. "I shall ask you to withdraw, gentlemen. And say nothing of this—nothing whatever. I think—" his voice was now ingratiatingly friendly—"that Mr. Curran will withdraw. We will discuss the matter." He waved them on with his subtle

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

A WARNING TO MANY

Some Interesting Facts About Kidney Troubles

Few people realize to what extent their health depends upon the condition of the kidneys.

The physician in nearly all cases of serious illness, makes a chemical analysis of the patient's urine. He knows that unless the kidneys are doing their work properly, the other organs cannot readily be brought back to health and strength.

When the kidneys are neglected or abused in any way, serious results are sure to follow. According to health statistics, Bright's disease which is really an advanced form of kidney trouble, caused nearly ten thousand deaths in 1912, in the state of New York alone. Therefore, it behooves us to pay more attention to the health of these most important organs.

An ideal herbal compound that has had remarkable success as a kidney remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy.

The mild and healing influence of this preparation, in most cases, is soon realized, according to sworn statements and verified testimony of those who have used the remedy.

If you feel that your kidneys require attention, and wish a sample bottle, write to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper, enclose ten cents and they will gladly forward it to you by parcel post.

Swamp-Root is sold by every druggist in bottles of two sizes—50c and $1.00.

The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

authority. "Eh, Judge Van Hart? I shall ask you to remain. The rest of you?"—he smiled and rubbed his white hands—"well, I can assure you that Mr. Curran will withdraw! He will see the wisdom—the urgent need—I assure you."

They stared, astonished. The Earlville editor was protesting as he arose. "Mr. Tanner, you assured me the Mercury-Journal—"

"The Journal will get its scoop. Mr. Curran, even, will agree to that."

The others were leaving. Wiley stood alone watching the small figure under the table light. At crises there was a sort of dignity about Thaddeus Tanner. The indomitable will, the intuitive reading of men, the assumption of authority—he was worthy of his power. Even Curran felt the little boss' way with men as this slow scrutiny enveloped him. When he looked at Thad after the going of the others, the mask-like face was smiling—and that smile, some way, struck a curious fear to his heart.

His calm dry tone heightened the impression. "You still refuse to resign, Mr. Curran?"

"I do. We will submit it to the people. Their good sense, their honesty, their charity—"

The little boss sat down across from him and sighed. "Let us pass that by. I admit admiring the fight you've made. I've formed a different opinion of you during the last six months, Curran. And tonight—well, I don't mind saying that—I threw up the sponge. We couldn't beat you—I've thought it for weeks."

"Well?" Curran was almost ashamed of his ungracious note.

"Nevertheless"—the boss rubbed his thin hands—"you will resign."

"I told you no."

"Yes—but you will."

The white old hand was raised to point at him. And from that instant Curran felt the ground slip beneath him. He glanced at Judge Van Hart standing pallid, oppressed, by the window.

"I will not!" he blurted.

The little man sat back easily. He selected a cigar from his case and lighted it. Then he stretched his legs to reach a cushion. "Let us see, Curran. Imagine the case. You have guessed that we have employed this fellow Ladeau. I admit it. I sent him to New Orleans. He came back yesterday with the fragments of your interesting history. More—some extraordinary features of the matter—something never contemplated by me. He took, in fact, when he went south, what appeared to be a most improbable clue to a theory of his own. A trinket from a child's necklace."

"Necklace?" Curran stared wonderly.

"I imagine a necklace. At any rate, this" and from the open drawer of the table Thad held up a silver cross.

The other man did not answer. His mind was groping back. The silver cross hung under the light, and all about mists of darkness gathered. Even Thad's voice seemed like a distant bell, so swept away was Curran's perception of time and place.

"A silver cross which Ladeau took to an old silversmith he knew in New Orleans. An eccentric fellow, it seems, who, out of vanity, used to keep an account of all the stuff he manufactured. He marked them all, and from him Ladeau learned exactly to whom this was sold. It was bought by this Madame Artois and given to your child."

Curran leaped to seize the thing under the light. "Tanner, what are you getting at? By God, this was stolen—stolen by Ladeau from John Lindstrom's!"

"Exactly. It belonged to his girl—Aurelle!"

And still the man before him groped at the unbelievable. His clutch about the silver cross tightened. He stumbled forward and, as Tanner stepped back, sank in the boss's chair.

"Do you believe me?"

Curran did not answer. Then he whirled up. "No, you lie! This cross—what is it? There might be 100 like it!"

Tanner smiled again. He reached to the desk button. "I had arranged things with some care. I did not wish to have this affair balk on me. And there was no actual need of more than you and me to settle it. So—my witness!"

Curran was aware that the door had opened. He looked up to see Old Michigan there, his hat off, his eyes staring wonderingly out of his white beard. He stumped noiselessly across Thad Tanner's rugs.

"Mr. Wiley"—the old rebel turned hurt scared eyes upon his friend—"I didn't want to come hyar, but they had me. The sheriff and the district attorney and the judge—they could done sent me to jail for 10 years on all my whisky paroles if I hadn't come. But I'd a-gone for you, Mr. Curran, if you'd been helped! But this is truth—and I'm glad!"

"Glad?" Curan felt the old rough hand closing over his own, keeping his senses to reason. "Uncle Mich!"

"My little girl's done found her father."

From his chair the gray boss smiled, content that the drama acted out itself without word from him.

"Ladeau done it," went on Michigan. "He just put it all together when he found that little cross and chain. I told him all I knew of Aurelle, just as I've told everybody. And he knew you'd had a child down there. And he knew this very little cross was given to her by some old woman—and then he took the whole story to Mr. Tanner, and Tanner sent him south, and he found the silversmith—and it was all true! Mr. Wiley, the same little girl I done bring up-river was the same one they put in the Holy Family Asylum—your little girl, Mr. Wiley!"

Still the father had no word. Thad Tanner wiped his glasses. He sighed; it might have been sympathy for the dumb man under the light. Judge Van Hart had rested his head upon his hand. Thad murmured after the pause:

"I think, my friends, the case is proved."

"I think," whispered Michigan, "that you'll be glad for her."

Glad for her! Curran reached out again for Mich's hand. Glad for her! He had been glad for her, and she had led him on, found for him the gold of romance—a man's work, a world of achievements, a life—a soul! Now the phantoms were dissolving. For her he was called to give them up. Even through his dark a voice was calling his renunciation.

"I think, Mr. Curran, you will withdraw. Your daughter, grown to womanhood here; her success, her good name—everything points to your resignation. Ladeau is bought to silence. No other soul, except the persons in this room, knows the real facts. And we—" he glanced at Judge Van Hart—"can keep our council. But the price, Curran, is this. I have had a paper drawn up—your announcement of withdrawal—you will not contest the election in the eighteenth congressional district tomorrow."

The man before him muttered. "The meeting . . . the ballots . . . my name—"

The little boss shrugged. "It does not matter. You withdraw—tonight. It will be telegraphed to every precinct in our district. No word of explanation—nothing." The voice was sounding out of a measureless pit to Curran's brain. "Your daughter, Curran. Not to save yourself, remember. But her, your child, who grew up beside you here all unknown."

The fumble of a paper came to Curran's hand. He saw it under the glare of the light about the table. Dizzy words, typewritten—he could not tell of what. Only he must renounce. The splendid structure of his new self, his worth, his power, his life, had fallen. It was the price of youth's adventure. He would pay.

"The paper," he muttered; and signed it as a dying man might drag a pen across its page. Then he sat back staring. "Thank God," he whispered, "not too late—and she need never know!"

When he arose they did not know his face, so changed was it by agony. The judge saw him cross the street in the sunshine and enter his office. There, the printer and the press boy saw him fumble among the type of his ancient fonts, his lips moving as he worked. He dragged his steps nearer the printer presently. "Box this, Jim—open the front-page form—run it. And get the paper out tonight. I—I'm going." His gray lips whispered.

He moved out slowly, and on the corner in the cold sunshine of the November noon looked at letters of flaming red on the boards of the old opera-house. A farmer had stopped his shaggy-bellied team to spell the wording:

TONIGHT!!
OUR CONGRESSMAN!!!

Curran could not make out more. He crept about the corner where the side street led to the foot of the bluff. Creeping, that was the way it seemed, when he reached the trail to the hills.

Her hills The hills of the Midlands! The place of the best men and women.

(To Be Continued.)

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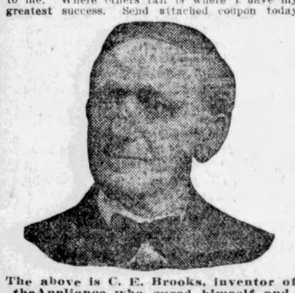

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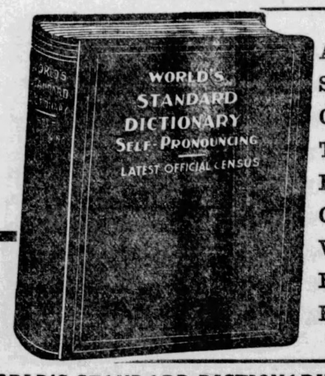

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to know if soot is of value as a fertilizer and also the best use for wood ashes.—B., Gustavus, Ohio.

Will some reader who has had experience please give information concerning alfalfa? Which is the best, spring or fall sowing, and how much seed is used per acre —R., Herrin, Ill.

I have a colt, which sometime ago stepped on a snag, which passed clear through the hoof and frog and came out about one inch below the hairline. Will some one please tell me how to treat this?—P., Paris, Ill.

Can anyone tell me how to get rid of little black ants in the house? I have tried tartar emetic syrup, also tansy and sliced raw onion. Have placed cayenne pepper on the shelves of the pantry, but without avail. Will some one kindly help me?—J., Wallowa, Ore.

Remedy for Scabs.

We have been successful in the use of the following for hair coming off and scabs around the eyes of calves: One cup of lard, two tablespoons of sulphur mixed and rubbed on.

I would advise C., of Wileyville, W. Va., to send some of the twigs of his infected trees to the experiment station at Morgantown, and they will identify the trouble. It is probably San Jose scale.—S., Ten Mile, W. Va.

Serious Potato Disease.

Most housewives when peeling potatoes have noticed that some of the tubers have a darkened circle around the stem end. And if they have been especially observant they have remarked that the number of tubers so affected has been increasing during the last few years. They may not realize the real significance of these markings, but to those who are conversant with plant pathology they indicate the presence of a very destructive fungus disease which has thus far baffled scientists who have undertaken to find a method for its control. It is known as fusarium wilt or blight and it injures the stem and root of the potato plants as well as the tuber, causing premature dying of the foliage, the roots to decay and impairing the quality of the tubers.

About the only suggestions investigators have to make in regard to the control of this disease are to plant only healthy seed, rotate crops—that is, do not plant on the same land year after year, and try to develop varieties that are resistant to the wilt. To select seed free from the wilt the way recommended is to go through the potato patch in the late autumn and examine the foliage before it has been frosted or has died down. Not all the tubers from infected fields show the stem end darkening, but it is well when cutting seed potatoes to discard all that do show evidence of the fungus. Farmers should give this matter of controlling injurious plant diseases a great deal of consideration, and if there are any who are of an investigative turn of mind the study of the fusarium blight presents a fertile field for their efforts and a splendid opportunity for them to make a name for themselves. —Farmers' Guide.

Rasp the Hoof.

The natural growth of the hoof should be uniform at all points, thus producing a perfect hoof. There are various causes, however, for the hoof to grow in an unnatural manner, causing crooked feet and in some instances inflicting permanent injury.

While running on pasture the wear will be even, and trimming will not be necessary; but when the colt has been stabled, standing a good part of the time in the damp stall, the hoof should be examined every four weeks and rasped off even, removing the sharp corners that usually appear at the heels. The edge of the hoof should be rounded off to prevent breaking, and plenty of straw provided for the animal to stand on.

With the draft horses the hoof is likely to grow longer on the outside, especially of the hind foot. Enough of this should be removed to throw the center of the hoof in line with the center of the leg, as nature indicates is necessary for good "action."

Danger in Feeding Salt.

There is considerable danger in feeding salt to ewes just before lambing time. Many cases have been known where abortion has been traced directly to the use of salt during this period.

Sheep must have salt and plenty of it, but this is one time during the life cycle when it should be withheld. Not only have bad results been noticed from the feeding of salt, but when sheep have been fed a liberal supply of beets and turnips, abortion has been more prevalent than otherwise.

This is attributed to the fact that there is more salt in these feeds than in others.

In the same way similar results have followed ewes in lamb to run on an alkali soil. See to it that your ewes do not get too much salt just before lambing.

POULTRY

Brooding the Early Chicks.

To the small poultry raiser not equipped with all the latest devices for handling the early chicks, the brooding problem is often a trying one. If the eggs are hatched under hens two clutches may be given to one hen and the other soon returned to laying duty, yet if the weather is still cold and stormy it is best not to give one bird too many to care for. A separate building or compartment in the poultry house should be devoted to the chicks. If there are several mother hens kept in the same room they must be kept apart in some way, otherwise one of them is liable to tyrannize over the others. The house, or room, should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and the old birds frequently dusted with insect powder. A dust bath should also be provided, as this is nature's way of geting rid of the vermin. Chicks hatched after the weather becomes warmer are stronger and more vigorous if housed in small coops out of doors with runways attached, if full liberty is not possible.

Incubator chicks can be safely taken care of with a good brooder, no matter how cold the weather. This may be home-made after some of the many models described in poultry books and magazines, or purchased from a reliable firm. It is time to heat the brooder when the chicks begin to hatch. First have it clean and put a layer of paper at the bottom. This will help with the cleaning out. An inch of fine chaff on top of the paper helps to keep the feet of the chicks warm. The temperature should be kept in the vicinity of 90 degrees for a week, after which it may be gradually lowered to 70. As the chicks become older they exercise more and do not need so much warmth. If the little birds are found closely huddled it should be taken to indicate that more heat is needed, while if the brooder is too warm for them they will scatter. Observation of the chicks themselves will often indicate the degree of heat required. It is well to give the chicks a chance to leave the brooder by the fourth day. They may readily be taught to return to the source of warmth by gently pushing them back into the brooder with the hand. Thus a little watching and attention will be necessary for a week or so, after which to a considerable extent even the early chicks will take care of themselves. If there is a sudden cold snap they should be looked after carefull, as chilling may bring on diarrhea or other troubles.—Michigan Farmer.

Lice on Chicks.

Lice are familiar enemies—too familiar to need description and if not on the young, the poultry keeper is indeed lucky for few fowls get through life without them, so few that practically all may be said to have them. With lice, as with other things, prevention is better than cure and easier; so one should begin ahead of time, especially with chicks to be hatched and reared with hens. Before a hen is given eggs, her nest should be made fresh and clean and a fair amount of tobacco in some form mixed in with the nesting material. The hen should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder and when taken from the nest, both she and the chicks should be well dusted and again every week or ten days until the chicks are a month old. At first, they may be found on the little heads but later on the necks and bodies as well. At this stage quick and energetic measures should be taken if the chicks are to be saved. First dust the body of every chick with insect powder, then grease each little head with lard, treating the hen the same way. Repeat in three or four days and again in a week and once a week thereafter for a month of more. Little chicks should never be allowed to get covered with lice, for no matter how short the time they will never attain the size, growth or usefulness they would have, had they been kept free from the vermin.

On chicks hatched and reared artificially, there should be no lice so long as they remain apart from the rest of the flock. It sometimes happens, however, that brooder chicks become lousy, so they should be watched and occasionally one examined. Should a sinble louse be found, every chick should at once be greased and dusted. The brooder, too, should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed inside and out with kerosene oil. Repeat once a week as long as the chicks remain in the brooder.

Kerosene should be used only as a spray in and about the coops—never on the chicks themselves, either alone or with lard. It will undoubtedly kill lice wherever they may be, but it is about as hard on the chicks as the lice, if put directly onto them. As a spray, however, it can be used freely and without fear. The odor, however strong, will do no harm.

Watch Results.

Feed boxes and mangers should be kept clean to see that the cattle clean up their feed and are keen for the next feeding.

Keep watch of their droppings to see that no food passes through undigested. Note carefully the results of every change of feed and never make too radical changes in the ration.

Try to have each cow up to her maximum production within 30 or 40 days after she freshens.

Whether the cow is kept for milk or butter production it is equally important that she be brought to her highest production of milk regardless of the quantity of butter fat contained in the milk.

Unless she is brought to her highest production in this length of time her milk yield for that milking period will be materially decreased. Good pure water, and plenty of it, should be in a convenient place where she may have access to it at all times, so that she may drink all she wants.

When we consider that a cow needs five pounds of water to make a pound of milk, it is plain to be seen that she must have plenty of water if she produces a large flow of milk. Salt is another essential and cows should have plenty of it if they keep in good health.

Winter Layers.

We must depend on the spring pullets to furnish most of the layers for next winter. May chicks will prove good enough for this purpose if they be properly fed through the summer. They should not be pushed so hard that they will begin to lay before the first of November, as moulting is to be avoided.

THE ORCHARD

Mixing Sprays.

Many persons are likely to believe that because certain sprays are good separately they are even better when combined. In our work we find quite a large number of men doing a great deal of mixing of their own. Investigations at various experiment stations has shown that this is often foolish and wasteful, that the mixtures they make may be absolutely worthless and that certain elements which are good when used separately may be made worthless when combined.

The experiment station and agricultural colleges have done a great deal of work on the different methods and materials for the control of our common insect pests and diseases, and they are constantly writing bulletins recommending certain sprays that have been found best for each pest or disease, and only in rare cases do they recommend a mixture of materials. These cases are where two insects pests or diseases are present that demand different treatment, as, for instance, tobacco and arsenate of lead may often be used together to good advantage for two such insects as codling-moth and plant lice, the arsenate of lead to destroy the chewing insect, the codling-moth, and tobacco as a contact spray for the sucking plant lice. In this case, neither the tobacco nor the lead is injured or benefited by the presence of the other, and each must be used at full strength.—G. M. List, Colorado Agricultural College.

Dense Orchards.

Dense orchards are those in which the trees are placed at regular intervals, with no large open spaces anywhere. Such orchards are less injured by heavy winds than sparse orchards. When a heavy wind comes the outside trees are the ones that suffer most. But they help throw up the passing current of air and so act as a protection to the trees behind them. For the same reason, however, pollenation is less likely to be perfect in the centers of big orchards, as it often occurs that at time of pollen production the winds in the heart of the orchard are too light to cause an effective mixing of the pollen.

Low-Headed Trees.

There was a time when many of the fruit trees in orchards were headed high. But modern methods favor the low-headed tree. In the case of the apple tree the first limbs should come out of the trunk within two feet of the ground. The low heads protect the trunks from sun scald. They also make easier the spraying of the trees and the thinning and picking of the fruit.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

If the orchard is infested or likely to be infested with San Jose scale, oyster shell, bark louse, apple scab, woolly aphis, shothole fungus, peachleaf curl or brown rot, spraying the trees during the dormant period will be effective in preventing trouble.

For San Jose scale, oyster shell, bark louse, peachleaf curl and woolly aphis, on the upper parts of the trees, the spraying may be done at any time during the winter, while an application a short time before the buds open in the spring will aid in controlling the other diseases mentioned. These diseases are carried over the winter by small spores and the spray prevents the germination and growth of these spores.

The best all around spray material for the insects and diseases mentioned is the lime-sulphur wash, which acts both as an insecticide and a fungicide. Lime-sulphur wash is made as follows:

Slake fifteen pounds of fresh lime in five gallons of hot water, using an iron kettle of twenty to twenty-five gallons capacity. When slaking is in full process gradually sift in 15 pounds of flowers of sulphur, stirring the mixture vigorously at the same time. When all the sulphur has been put in and thoroughly mixed add six or eight more gallons of hot water and boil about 45 minutes. Strain the mixture into the spray barrel and add water to make 50 gallons. In making the lime-sulphur wash it is best to have two kettles, one for heating the water and one for boiling the mixture. The mixture when prepared should be of a dark reddish brown color.

If it is not convenient for one to make his own spray mixture there are the concentrated liquid and powder forms which may be procured from dealers and which require only the addition of water to be ready for use. These are slightly more expensive than the home-made and just as effective.

In connection with winter spraying any parts of the trees which are badly infected should be pruned out, and all "mummied" fruits destroyed, as these form places of refuge for both insects and fungi.—R. A. McGinty, Colorado Agricultural College.

THE DAIRY

Care for the Cow.

No difference how high a cow may test, if she has not the proper care in a good, warm, well-ventilated stable, with kindness and everything quiet about her at all times, she cannot do her best. A Jersey cow is very sensitive as regards her treatment. Some men are in the habit of loud talk and currying with the milk stool or a club, but such treatment is out of date with all wideawake farmers.

We believe that every farmer should have a silo as soon as possible; in fact, by experience and observation, we feel that any farmer with 50 acres ought to have a silo, even if he has to borrow the money to do so, if he is keeping four or five cows. Of course, many do not fully understand the great value of ensilage as a feed for all kinds of stock. If you have no ensilage, clover and alfalfa rich in protein, corn stover and other roughage can be used. We have a feed that has given good results as follows: 600 pounds of corn, 300 pounds bran, 400 pounds middlings, 200 pounds of cottonseed meal. Feed one pound of mixture twice a day to each 3½ pounds of milk and 20 pounds of clover hay. A ton of wheat sold removed about $7 worth of fertility from the soil; a ton of butter about 50 cents' worth. A carload of grain is worth about $600, a carload of butter about $5,000. Any cow producing less than 6,000 pounds of 4½ per cent milk ought to be sold.—Ohio Farmer.

Special Stalls.

A new idea in a dairy barn has been worked out in New Zealand and Australia to save time in milking with the machine. Instead of equipping the barn with piping and milking in the usual crowded quarters, a milking shed is built which is extremely simple and convenient. It is thus described:

Along one side is a raised platform, 12 to 16 inches high, on which the cows stand. They stand as though one would take out all the partitions and make the cows stand sideways, the head of one cow being about midway of the cow in front, making her stand at a slight angle. A device to properly space the cows automatically is constructed along the back wall of this platform, and a railing is placed along the front edge.

When the platform is filled the cows cannot move until the gate in front is opened, which lets them walk out quietly. This arrangement brings the udder at an elevation so that milking is easy and the operation can be much better observed by the attendant. This plan is especially desirable where the cows are allowed to run in an open lot or covered barnyard.

Dairy Bulls.

The opinion prevails among many breeders of dairy cattle that the bulls of the dairy breeds are particularly dangerous animals and not to be trusted. The same nervous energy that goes to make the phenomenal producer of milk finds expression in the bull in another way. It makes him anxious to fight anything, including humans. No bull should be trusted.

THE GARDEN

Lime for Asparagus.

An asparagus bed in heavy soil that is not well drained and at times wet may produce good stalks just the same (if otherwise rightly treated), but it is liable to get sour. We can easily satisfy ourselves, however, whether the soil is sour or not by testing it with a piece of blue litmus paper obtainable in any drug store. Bring this in direct and close contact with the moist soil for an hour or so, and if it turns pink the soil is sour; if it remains blue, the soil is neutral or alkaline. At any rate, however, it will do no harm to apply air-slaked lime or ground limestone, say one hundred pounds on a bed thirty by forty feet, and do this as soon as possible. Nitrate of soda, say five or ten pounds, may be applied broadcast on the same area in early spring, just as soon as there is the first awakening of the plans from their winter sleep. Lime and nitrate of soda applications go well together. But try to provide good surface drainage for the patch if the underdrainage is not perfect. It is well to start a new plantation in a drier location, and one-year plants are just right to do it. If possible, select a loose friable loam, warm sandy loam being first preference.

Irrigating Strawberries.

A two-inch feed pipe, laid from the city water works along one side of a field, will be sufficient for irrigating quite a number of acres, and wherever such water supply, under forty to sixty pounds' pressure, is available, a grower of garden vegetables or strawberries would be unwise if he were to neglect making full use of it. In my estimation no better plan of distributing water has yet been devised than the Skinner system. If the irrigating lines are only a hundred feet long, across the patch, then 3-4-inch pipe would be large enough, and, when under sixty pounds' pressure, may be laid sixty feet apart. The skinner people have a special turning device and specially devised nozzles, the latter to be inserted every four feet in the distributing pipes, also a drill for drilling the holes for the insertion of the nozzles.

GO TO

WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing **free homesteads of 160 acres** each, and the low priced lands of **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta,** will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter, to all who wish to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese **will pay fifty per cent on the investment.**

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

W. S. Nethery,
Interurban Building,
Columbus, Ohio

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

COME UP INTO THE

Northern Pacific Country

This northern tier of states offers a healthful and invigorating climate; the best crop records and, in all respects, the best opportunities in the west.

Low One Way Colonist Tickets

On sale, *daily*, March 15 to April 15 to many points in the Northwest.

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First and third Tuesdays

One Way Settlers Fares

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$16 to many Eastern Montana points every Tuesday. March 10-April 28

Daily trains from Chicago, St. Paul-Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha to the North Pacific Coast and Puget Sound Country.

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THE STANDARD INOCULATION

FARMOGERM

HIGH BRED NITROGEN-GATHERING BACTERIA for CLOVERS, ALFALFA, BEANS and OTHER LEGUMES

A Note of Warning

To the small grain planter! Wheat, oats and barley are wearing out your soils and leaving only the stubble behind in return. We can tell you how to make stubble richer than manure. This will make money for you. Corn is a voracious feeder. Learn how to satisfy this appetite at the least expense of time and money. If you use fertilizer let us tell you how you can use twice as much at the same expense; also we can inform you how you can grow big crops without lime. If you are short of manure, we can give you a plan to get organic matter at least expense.

We can tell you if your soil is acid. If acid we may aid you to correct it without lime. All these things we have done for others and can do for you. Write us for free booklet No. 93.

Intelligent, Progressive Representatives Wanted.

EARP-THOMAS FARMOGERM CO., Bloomfield, New Jersey.

FREE Murray Catalog

A POSTAL GETS IT

Biggest and best Catalog of Vehicles, Harness and Accessories published.

$30 SAVED On this up-to-date buggy or ⅓ to ½ cost.

Direct from factory, 4 weeks' road trial, 2 years' guarantee. Murray has sold Buggies direct for 29 years and gives big value and a square deal. Get the big Murray book. Its free and sent prepaid. *Write for it today.*

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FARM FENCE FROM FACTORY TO FARM

26-inch Hog Fence,.....14c.
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80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.40

Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.

COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 216 Winchester, Ind.

THROW YOUR VOICE!

Into the next room, down cellar, under the bed or anywhere. Lots of fun, fool your friends. The VENTRILOPHONE is a little Instrument that fits into the mouth and cannot be seen. Boys or Girls can use it. We also give you a 32 PAGE BOOK of INSTRUCTIONS on how to use the Ventrilophone and on the ART of VENTRILOQUISM all for 10 cts

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Try The Sure Hatch at My Risk

My incubator is the Ever-Ready, Ever-Dependable Chick Producer—more reliable than the setting hen, and more profitable. No experience needed. Automatic in operation; requires little attention. Never-failing even in freezing weather.

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I'll send it to you, freight paid, on 60 days' free trial. Your money back if not satisfied. Get started early to make your profits big. Write today for free illustrated catalog and low prices.

My U. S. Poultry Book is not a catalog, but a book of practical demonstration. It isn't for sale at any price. I'm giving it away free to every purchaser of a Sure Hatch Incubator.

FRANK HAMMOND, Pres. Sure Hatch Incubator Co. Box 144, Fremont, Nebraska.

The Destructive Meadow Mouse

The common meadow mouse.

The different species of "field mice" or "meadow mice" that are found in all parts of the country, are almost entirely responsible for much of that damage done to plants of various kinds, the blame for which is partly bestowed upon moles and shrews.

Serious damage is done every year in orchards, potato fields and gardens. Many young fruit trees are girdled by these rodents, in orchards in all parts of the United States. Mulched trees, or trees growing in orchards where cover crops are used, are more liable to injury. Damage to strawberry plantations and to various kinds of garden crops are reported annually. Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes have been especially subject to attack.

Serious injury to planted crops has several times been noticed in fields lying adjacent to "broom-sedge" grass fields. Examinations of such places showed that the mice had evidently invaded the cultivated areas from their protected retreats and breeding places among the "broom-sedge." The green stalks of this wild grass furnish a considerable portion of the food of the mice, as can be seen by the great number of cut-off, and partly eaten, stems and blades that are to be found about their nests and along their runways, where the plant grows.

Small as meadow mice are, they inflict enormous injury upon the crops of the country. The loss to the farmers from this source averages several millions of dollars annually. And the most lamentable part of it all is that the major portion of this loss is preventable. From their homes in grass, brush, woods and thickets, mice invade fields, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, door yards and gardens, passing through underground runways. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, beets and other vegetables are eaten by these mice both while stored in pits or lying in piles in field or garden.

All things considered, repression of field mice by strychnine poisoning is the most satisfactory. The strychnine salt most used commercially is strychna sulphate. This is best for poisoning purposes, since it is soluble in boiling water. Various baits, such as wheat, oatmeal, and corn, among the grains, and seeds of various plants, as the tomato, dandelion, and sunflower, may be used. The bait should be soaked over night in poisoned syrup prepared as follows:

Dissolve an ounce of strychna sulphate in a pint of boiling water. add a pint of thick syrup and stir thoroughly. This may be scented by a few drops of oil of anise, but this is not essential. Soak the bait all night—adding enough grain or seed to absorb the syrup and not be too damp. Owing to the danger of destroying native birds, such as quail and others, the bait should never be placed in exposed situations, but under shelters which admit mice but exclude birds. For orchards and nurseries the following is an excellent plan: Cut small twigs and dip them in the strychnine syrup. Then scatter the poisoned twigs near the trees to be protected. This is a splendid plan as it poisons both rabbits and mice and does not effect birds or domestic animals.

Potatoes partly eaten by meadow mice

A band of sheep have been imported by the United States bureau of animal industry, from the Islands of Barbadoes, for the purpose of trying to produce more Christmas lambs in the future. These sheep are the most prolific breeders known but are not very good for mutton, neither have they a wool coat, having hair covering instead. As they will breed almost any month of the year the plan is to cross them with good mutton sheep and so improve the quality of the meat. This is the first experiment of the kind on record.

PEANUTS AND POP CORN

Pop corn or peanuts—which is the favorite gastronomic consolation or resource of young America in its hours of sadness or gladness? Peanuts, it seems, have a large majority of the votes, for 20,000,000 bushels of peanuts are produced annually as against only 1,000,000 bushels of pop corn. But together these delectable delicacies are headliners at the 1,000 amusement parks and 1,500 county fairs of the United States.

WAS RICHEST COTTON CROP

Washington, March 20.—The 1913 cotton crop was the most valuable ever grown and second largest in point of quantity. Statistics announced by the bureau of the census today indicated it amounted to 7,383,557,500 pounds, or 14,767,151 bales of lint and linter cotton.

The total value of the crop, including the value of cotton seed, is unofficially estimated roundly at more than $1,000,000,000, compared with last year's $920,000,000 and $963,000,000 for the previous most valuable crop, that of 1910.

WANTED TO KNOW

The Truth About Grape-Nuts Food.

It doesn't matter so much what you hear about a thing, it's what you know that counts. And correct knowledge is most likely to come from personal experience.

"About a year ago," writes a N. Y. man, "I was bothered by indigestion, especially during the forenoon. I tried several remedies without any permanent improvement.

"My breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, steak or chops, bread, coffee and some fruit.

"Hearing so much about Grape-Nuts, I concluded to give it a trial and find out if all I had heard of it was true.

"So I began with Grape-Nuts and cream, soft boiled eggs, toast, a cup of Postum and some fruit. Before the end of the first week I was rid of the acidity of the stomach and felt much relieved.

"By the end of the second week all traces of indigestion had disappeared and I was in first rate health once more. Before beginning this course of diet, I never had any appetite for lunch, but now I can enjoy the meal at noon time."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

DOCTOR SAID TRY CUTICURA SOAP

And Ointment for Hives on Baby. Itched and When Clothes Touched Made Blisters. Fretted and Tossed All Night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

344 Woods Ave., Newark, Ohio.—"When our baby boy was one year old he began to get what looked like hives at first mostly on his feet and body. They itched and when he would scratch them or his clothes touched them it made blisters. They broke and would form a deep sore. He fretted and tossed all night. They said it was teething eczema and that it looked badly enough for small pox. It looked so badly I hated to have anyone see him.

"I got a wash and a salve but it got no better. One day the doctor came in and he said, 'You try Cuticura Soap and Ointment.' I bathed him with warm water and put plenty of Cuticura Soap in and dried it the best I could, then took my finger and put Cuticura Ointment on each place several times a day. I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment besides the sample. In a week the blisters were dried up and in ten days more he was cured." (Signed) Mrs. A. Breech, Sept. 3, '13.

Although the Cuticura Soap and Ointment are most successful in the treatment of affections of the skin, scalp, hair and hands, they are also most valuable for everyday use in the toilet, bath and nursery because they promote and maintain the health of the skin and hair from infancy to age. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

The highest hotel in the United States will be erected in California at an elevation of 12,000 feet above sea level.

BURLESON LIFTS PARCEL POST BAR

Orders Acceptance of Garden Truck as Prepared for Express.

Washington, March 19.—A new regulation, intended to further the efforts to reduce the cost of living by means of the advantages offered by the parcel post, was issued by Postmaster General Burleson recently.

Henceforth farm and garden produce weighing between 20 and 50 pounds may be shipped 150 miles in the ordinary crates and boxes employed in shipment by express. It will not be necessary to pack such articles so as to permit their handling in mail bags.

This liberalization of the parcel post regulations will be of great benefit to cities which are the centers of large truck gardening districts. Produce may be packed more cheaply and conveniently and shipped at lower rates by post generally than by express. The action of the postmaster general obviates the necessity of experimenting further to produce a container for eggs suitable for handling in mail bags.

The new system will add to the parcel post all the advantages of the express within the first two zones. An actual express service will be performed by the postal department in parcels weighing over 20 pounds.

Butter, eggs, fruits, berries, vegetables, dressed poultry, and other articles in parcels weighing over 20 pounds and up to 50 pounds for shipment within the first and second zones—approximately 150 miles—can now be packed in boxes and crates similar to those generally used when shipping by express, as these large parcels will now be handled outside of mail bags.

Every Home Needs This Great Remedy

No Home Can Afford to Be Without a Mild, Reliable Laxative-tonic.

MRS. M. F. SMITH

No well-regulated home should be without a laxative, for there is scarcely a day in a family of several persons that someone doesn't complain of a headache, of sleeplessness, or show the first signs of a cold.

A laxative then becomes a necessity or what was a trifling congestion at the beginning may run into a serious cold or fever. No harsh remedy is needed, but simply a mild laxative-tonic that will make the liver active and stir up the bowels. People who have tried a great many things, and are themselves heads of families, who have seen the little ills run to big ones, will tell you that there is nothing better than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which you can obtain at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, the latter being the family size.

Among the great believers in Syrup Pepsin for constipation in old or young, and as a general household emergency remedy, is Mrs. M. F. Smith, 710 N. Cherry St., San Antonio, Tex. To use her own words, she says she will bless Dr. Caldwell to her dying day for she believes that through his remedy, Syrup Pepsin, she found the way to permanent good health.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is scientifically compounded and its purity is vouched for. Mothers give it to tiny babes, and grown people, taking a little larger amount, find it equally effective. It is mild and gentle, pleasant-tasting and free from griping.

It does not hide behind a high sounding name and is absolutely free from any prohibited ingredient. Families who once use Syrup Pepsin forever after avoid cathartics, salts, pills and other harsh medicines, for these only do temporary good, are nauseous and a shock to any delicate system. Such things should never be given to children.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

GIRL CLIMBS HIGH DOME

Unfurls Flag From a Point 165 Feet in Air.

San Francisco, March 20.—Miss Ruth Agnes Bergstrom, 17 years old, climbed 165 feet yesterday to the top of the dome on the pavilion of transportation on the exposition grounds and unfurled a five foot American flag.

This unique manner of unfurling the flag was devised by the structural iron workers to indicate the completion of the highest point of their work on the fair grounds. Miss Bergstrom was clad in a gymnasium suit.

BENTON WAS NOT SHOT

Official Report Intimates He Was Stabbed.

Washington, March 23.—British Consul Percival's official report on the killing of William S. Benton at Juarez, received at the embassy here today says: "No pistol shots" were fired in the fight which ended in the ranchman's death, leaving the inference that he was stabbed.

Consul Percival's report was the result of his investigation conducted at the order of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador. It does not make any definite charge as to the manner of Benton's death, further than to establish that it was not by shooting as was first said by Villa, who explained that the Englishman had been executed by a firing squad after court martial. Friends of Benton on the border charged that Villa himself had shot the ranchman with a pistol.

The broad inference that Benton was stabbed is regarded as especially significant in connection with other information here that the constitutionalist commission which investigated the affair has found that Benton was stabbed by one of Villa's officers, who is expected to be tried for the crime.

LAUNCH U. S. SUBMARINE

Seattle, Wa., March 19.—U. S. Submarine K-4 was launched today. Mrs. J. P. Olding, wife of the navy lieutenant who will take command of the vessel christened it.

WAR ON LIQUOR TO BE NATIONAL

Leaders in Congress Admit Fight for Prohibition Will Change Political Map.

Washington, March 23.—The question of national prohibition is squarely before the congress of the United States for adoption or rejection.

Political leaders, many fearful of the consequences with respect to their own personal political fortunes, agree that the approaching contest is to be the greatest of its kind the country has experienced.

Fight Inevitable.

That it will end in wide if not startling changes in the political map of the country is conceded. Also, that it will plunge the congressional campaigns of this year and two years hence into the hurly-burly of an intense wet and dry fight is regarded as inevitable.

An index of the character of the fight to be centered on congress is contained in an announcement today from the Anti-Saloon League of America that a new daily paper is to be published in Washington with the object of promoting the campaign of national prohibition.

This publication, it is announced, is to be "a four-page illustrated fighting paper and plans have been matured to give it an immediate circulation of 100,000 copies."

Train Guns on Congress.

A five-story building is to be erected in Washington this summer to accommodate the organization which will train its batteries on congress. In addtion to the publication of the paper, half a dozen publications of the Anti-Saloon League, which heretofore have been issued from the Westerville (O.) office, will be transferred to the Washington office. Publishing and business relating to central and western states will continue to be handled from the Ohio headquarters.

While thousands of petitions now are pouring in on congress, it is not believed that the real fight will break until the opening of the session next December. The proposed Anti-Saloon League daily will not begin publication until December 1.

Liberals Also Lay Plans.

The liberal forces of the country also are laying their plans with the idea that the real struggle will not start until the next session of congress.

Today it seems assured that the most powerful and effective organization ever put together to promote the propaganda of personal liberty will make its appearance as the result of the agitation for national prohibition. Just what turn this will take has not been determined. Whether it will be known as the Liberal party or be confined to the organization and promotion of a national personal liberty league is not decided.

In the forefront of the personal liberty movement is Representative Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, now completing his tenth consecutive term in congress. Tired of public life, Representative Bartholdt had made up his mind to retire. It is now probable he will attempt to remain to take a leading hand in the fight against national prohibition.

Within the next week or so Representative Bartholdt will issue a call for a meeting in Washington of leaders from the various states in anti-prohibition movements.

UNCLE JOE CANNON WOULD OPEN CONGRESS WITH HYMN

Washington, D. C., March 21.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon of Danville, Ill., former Speaker of the House of Representatives, has announced a plan to have the sessions of Congress open with a hymn.

And the hymn with which he would begin each day's work, he says, is: "Renew Our Courage, Lord."

This was the former Speaker's proposal at the reception given to Mr. Cannon's neighbor, former Congressman William B. McKinley of Champaign, who has just returned from a trip around the world. It is in line with a previous scathing criticism of the membership of Congress, in which the former Speaker declared that too many of the Representatives and Senators "have angleworms where their spinal columns ought to be."

"If I ever come back to congress," said the former speaker in a tone that demonstrated his purpose to get into this fall's campaign, "I intend to head a movement to reform the rules of the house. If the chaplain is retained his prayer shall be reduced to five minutes. The next thing the entire house should join in song. That song would be an old, familiar hymn sung along the Wabash, the Sangamon, and the Ohio.

"That song begins—" and here "Uncle Joe" paused for a moment to let the significance of his words reach his hearers. Extending his arms across the heads of several Democratic members, he continued:

"That song begins, 'Renew our courage, Lord.'"

SUGAR 2¢

10 lbs. best pure Granulated Sugar for 20c if added to your order for $5.00 worth, or 25 lbs. for 50c if added to your order for $10.00 worth, of our other groceries.

Cut Price Groceries Our big new Bargain Grocery Catalog shows you how to start saving on your biggest household expense. A postal brings it. Lowest wholesale cut prices direct to you. C. J. Russel, of Salem, Ohio, saved $4.00 on a $10.75 order. Others are doing the same—so can you. Get your name on our mailing list. 10,000 other bargains in stylish clothing, furniture, carpets, homefurnishings, jewelry, etc. **Send for our big Bargain Grocery Catalog now—today.**

W. & H. WALKER

245 Herr's Island Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"Stop!" cried Jean sharply. He came around the table and seized Jan's hands in the iron grip of his lithe brown fingers. "That is something for you to forget. It means nothing—nothing at all, Jan Thoreau! Does any one know but you and me?"

"No one. I intended that some day Melisse and her father should know; but I waited too long. I waited until I was afraid, until the horror of telling her frightened me. I made myself forget, burying it deeper each year, until today—on the mountain—"

"And today, in this cabin, you will forget again, and you will bury it so deep that it will never come back. I am proud of you, Jan Thoreau. I love you, and it is the first time that Jean de Gravois has ever said this to a man. Ah, I hear them coming!"

With an absurd bow in the direction of the laughing voices which they now heard, the melodramatic little Frenchman pulled Jan to the door. Half way across the open were Melisse and Iowaka, carrying a large Indian basket between them, and making merry over the task. When they saw Gravois and Jan, they set down their burden and waved an invitation for the two men to come to their assistance.

"You should be the second happiest man in the world, Jan Thoreau," exclaimed Jean. "The first is Jean de Gravois!"

He set off like a bolt from a springgun in the direction of the two who were waiting for them. He had hoisted the basket upon his shoulder by the time Jan arrived.

"Are you growing old, too, Jan?" bantered Melisse, as she dropped a few steps behind Jean and his wife. "You come so slowly!"

"I think I'm 29."

"You think!" Her dancing eyes shot up to his, bubbling over with the mischief which she had been unable to suppress that day. "Why, Jan—"

He had never spoken to Melisse as he did now.

"I was born some time in the winter, Melisse—like you. Perhaps it was yesterday, perhaps it is tomorrow. That is all I know."

He looked at her steadily, the grief which he was fighting to keep back tightening the muscles about his mouth.

Like the quick passing of sunshine, the fun swept from her face, leaving her blue eyes staring up at him, filled with a pain which he had never seen in them before. In a moment he knew that she had understood him, and he could have cut out his tongue. Her hand reached his arm, and she stopped him, her face lifted pleadingly, the tears slowly gathering in her eyes.

"Forgive me!" she whispered, her voice breaking into a sob. "Dear, dear Jan, forgive me!" She caught one of his hands in both her own, and for an instant held it so that he could feel the throbbing of her heart. "Today is your birthday, Jan—yours and mine, mine and yours—and we will always have it that way—always—won't we, Jan?"

CHAPTER XVII.

The Renunciation.

Jan was glad when the evening came and was gone. Not until Jean and Iowaka had said good night with Croisset and his wife, and both Cummins and Melisse had gone to their rooms, did he find himself relieved of the tension under which he had struggled during all of that night's merry-making in the cabin.

From the first he knew that his nerves were strung by some strange and indefinable sensation that was growing within him—something which he could hardly have explained at first, but which swiftly took form and meaning, and oppressed him more as the hours flew by. Almost fiercely he strove to fight back the signs of it from his face and voice. Never had he played as on this night. His violin leaped with life, his voice rose high in the wild forest songs of Jean de Gravois and Croisset, he sprang aloft in the caribou dance until the tips of his fingers touched the log beams overhead; and yet there was none of the flush of excitement in his face, no joyous fire flashing from his eyes upon Melisse.

She saw this, and wondered. A dozen times her eyes encountered his, straight and questioning, when the others were not looking. She saw in response only a dull, lusterless glow that was not like the Jan who had pursued her that day on the mountaintop.

Jan was unaware of what was lacking in him. He smiled when she gave him these glances; deep down in him his heart trembled at the beauty of her flushed cheeks, the luster of her coiled hair, the swimming depths of her clear eyes; but the mask of the thing at which she wondered still remained.

After the others had gone, Cummins sat up to smoke a pipe. When he had finished, he went to his room. Jan was now sleeping in a room at the company's store, and after a time he rose silently to take down his cap and coat. He opened the outer door quietly, so as not to arouse Melisse, who had gone to bed half an hour before.

As he was about to go out there came a sound—a low, gentle, whispered word.

"Jan!"

He turned. Melisse stood in her door. She had not undressed, and her hair was still done up in its soft coils, with the crimson bakneesh shining in it. She came to him hesitatingly, until she stood with her two hands upon his arm, gazing into his tence face with that same question in her eyes.

"Jan, you were not pleased with me tonight," she whispered. "Tell me, why?"

"I was pleased with you, Melisse," he replied.

He took one of the hands that was clinging to his arm, and turned his face to the open night. Countless stars gleamed in the sky, as they had shone on another night 15 years ago. From where they stood they saw the pale flicker of the aurora, sending its shivering arrows out over the dome of the earth, with the same lonely song that it had played when the woman died. Gaunt and solitary, the tall spruce loomed up against the silver glow, its thick head sighing faintly in the night wind, as if in wailing answer to that far-away music in the skies.

Suddenly there leaped up from Jan Thoreau's breast a breath that burst from his lips in a low cry.

"Melisse, Melisse, it was just 15 years ago that I came in through that forest out there, starved and dying, and played my violin when your mother died. You were a little baby then and since that night you have never pleased me more than now!"

He dropped her hand and turned squarely to the door, to hide what he knew had come into his face. He heard a soft, heart-broken little sob behind him, and something fell rustling upon his arm.

"Jan, dear Jan!"

Melisse crowded herself into his arms, her hair torn down and tumbling about her shoulders. In her eyes there were the old pride and the old love, the love and pride of what seemed to Jan to be, years ago, the old, childish pleading for his comradeship, for the fun of his strong arms, the frolic of his laugh. Irresistibly they called to him, and in the old glad way he tightened his arms about her shoulders, his eyes glowing, and life leaping back, flushed and full, into his face.

She laughed, happy and trembling, her lips held up to him.

"I didn't please you today," she whispered. "I will never do up my hair again!"

He kissed her, and his arms dropped from her shoulders.

"Never, never again—until you have forgotten to love me," she repeated. "Good night, Brother Jan!"

Across the open, through the thinned edge of the black spruce, deeper and deeper into the cold, unquivering lifelessness of the forest, Jan went from the door that closed between him and Melisse, her last words still whispering in his ears, the warm touch of her hair on his cheeks—and the knowledge of what this day had meant for him swiftly surging upon him, bringing with it a torment which racked him to the soul.

Fifteen years ago! He stopped and looked up, the starlight whitening his face. There was no change in this night from that other one of ages and ages ago. There were the same stars, like fierce eyes of pale fire, robbed of softness by the polar cold; there were the same cloudless blue space, the same hissing flashes of the aurora leaping through its infinity, the same trees that had listened to his moaning prayers on that night when he had staggered into Lac Bain.

He went on until he came to where the beaten trail swept up and away from a swamp. As vividly as if it had happened but yesterday, he remembered how he had dragged himself through this swamp, bleeding and starving, his violin clutched to his breast, guided by the barking of dogs, which seemed to come from a million miles away. He plunged into it now, picking his tangled way until he stood upon a giant ridge, from which he looked out through the white night into limitless barrens to the north.

(To Be Continued.)

Litigation in a London court has revealed the fact that a considerable trade in dogs' teeth has sprung up in the Pacific islands, where they are used for currency and ornaments. The best tearing and corner teeth for the Pacific trade sell in London for a guinea ($5.25) a hundred.

Local Anesthesia.

A discovery in surgical science, claimed to be the greatest since Lister founded antiseptic surgery, has been made by Professor Leduc, a prominent French scientist, and is now being exhibited in London. The purpose of the discovery is to render a patient locally insensible to the pain of an operation by applying an electric current to the part of the body to be operated upon. Its action is said to be such that even when only a small amount of current is applied needles may be stuck deep into a man's flesh without his feeling any sensation of pain whatever. This local anesthesia consist of a series of electric impulses to the number of 100 to the second, each shock lasting one-thousandth port of a second. These brief and rapid galvanic currents coming at regular intervals render the particular part to be operated on quite insensible to pain without producing any ill effects. The current is applied by two metal pads covered with wash leather and made wet before the operation and pressed against the flesh. The apparatus works on a voltage of 60 and for ordinary operations a strength of current of two milli-amperes is considered sufficient.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5435—Ladies' Dress.

This model is closed at the left side of the panel which forms the front gore. The sides of the skirt end at the waistline. The neck may be high or low and the sleeves long or short. Challe, cashmere, cheviot and many wash materials are suitable for this dress.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 43 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 6⅝ yds. of 36 in. material.

6381—Ladies' Dress.

This design shows a square yoke formed by extending the back of the blouse over the shoulders. The sleeves may be long or short. The skirt can be made with a seam at the back or without one.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yds. of 44 inch material.

6399—Boys' Russian Suit.

A novel style closing very far down in front and displaying a long pointed vest. A handsome collar trims the neck and the sleeves are long in bishop style. Bloomers are worn with this suit.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. 4-year size requires 2⅝ yds. of 36 in. material.

4830—Ladies' Kitchen Apron.

A one piece model fitted by means of shirt darts under the arms. Fastens with a single button in the back. Gingham, calico and other wash fabrics are suitable. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material.

6597—Child's Dress.

A simple frock with side front closing and with high or low neck and long or short sleeves. With the dress are bloomers which fasten on a band around the waist. Duck, linen, gingham, cheviot and plain serge are used for these dresses.

The pattern is cut in sizes 3, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yds. of 36 inch material.

6436—Ladies' Skirt.

This skirt is made with the raised waistline. Back and front are plain and flat and the sides have a few folds which produce a slight drapery. These skirts are made of serge, cheviot, novelty woolens and the like.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 in. waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yds. of material 36, 44 or 54 in. wide.

6493—Ladies' Night Gown.

This is a one piece garment with the only opening at the neck. This is rounded out and the gown can be slipped on over the head. Batiste, lawn, cambric, muslin and wash silk and crepe are used for these garments.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅝ yds. of 45 in. material.

6464—Boys' Blouse.

Linen or madras can be used to make this blouse. The blouse closes at the front and can be made with or without the back yoke facing. The permanent or removable collar can be used.

The pattern 6464 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Age 8 years requires 1⅞ yards of 36 in. material.

6512—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Made with a group of small tucks at each shoulder and the usual box pleat at the line of closing. The back is quite plain; the sleeves long in regulation shirt waist form.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yds. of 36 inch material.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

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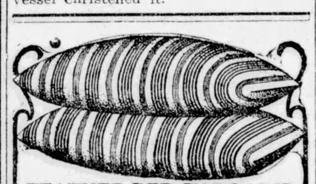

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WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?

Catarrh Specialist Sproule of 43 Trade Building, Boston, made an offer of Free Catarrh Treatment in Toledo Weekly Blade last January, to all who asked for it. Since then he has daily received many, many grateful letters.

One man says, "Your treatment worked like magic on me." Another writes, "I am entirely rid of the nasty Catarrh that bothered me for 25 years." And so the letters come, one and all, telling of the benefits received. So impressed has Specialist Sproule been, by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade readers, that he has decided to make his offer again. On page six of this issue, you will find it. Read it all and then send for the Free Treatment.

Facts in Nature

FOR centuries it has been known that Nature's most valuable health giving agents for the cure of disease are found in our American forests. Over forty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N.Y., used the powdered extracts as well as the liquid extracts of native medicinal plants, such as Bloodroot and Queen's root, Golden Seal and Stone root, Cherry bark and Mandrake, for the cure of blood diseases. This prescription as put up in liquid form was called

DR. PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

and has enjoyed a large sale for all these years in every drug store in the land. You can now obtain the powdered extract in sugar-coated tablet form of your medicine dealer, or send 50c in one-cent postage stamps for trial box to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., and tablets will be mailed, postage prepaid.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, red blood, invigorates the stomach, liver and bowels and through them the whole system. Skin affections, blotches, boils, pimples and eruptions—result of bad blood—are eradicated by this alterative extract—as thousands have testified.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, clothbound. ADDRESS DR. R. V. PIERCE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

A man has to be dead a long time before he is a saint.

An hour a day is enough to give up to pessimistic thoughts.

Only one more White House matrimonial rumor to be verified.

Old-fashioned lovers used to hold hands and never think of germs.

Nobody ever seems to envy the man who has a lot of common sense.

Miss Eleanor Wilson is doing all she can to hold the President's cabinet intact.

Mr. Taft's present job gives him plenty of time to dislike Colonel Roosevelt.

Next time a piano tuner calls we're going to put him at work on the alarm clock.

As a father-in-law President Wilson has gained much popularity since March 4, 1913.

Instead of shooting the editor Mme. Caillaux should have told him how to run the paper.

President Wilson's girls are doing all they can to popularize Daddy's administration.

Ruffled collars for men are mentioned in a fashion magazine. Trousers for women!

Perhaps the world would be happier generally if man did really want little here below.

There is no doubt about women dressing to please men—the men who create the fashions.

Real complacency is a feminine cat washing her face after having had all the cream she wanted.

Let us be charitable. The poor fellow who was advised to go to the ant may have had a hookworm.

Speech is proclaimed to be a billion years old. Nothing is known of the woman who invented it.

Gentle Spring may not come to Mexico this year. That country is not in fit condition to receive a lady.

Man may wear a collar two days, but he needs a new set of good intentions every twenty-four hours.

A New York woman bit a policeman. When a dog does anything like that a cry goes up to have all dogs muzzled.

A scientist says the fat in the average human body is worth $2.60. Can he tell us what old dry bones are worth?

No man ever quite loses his faith in the possibility that hair may again grow on his own particular bald head.

Maybe the reason so many people won't believe that kissing is unhealthful is because it never killed them.

A design for a Pankhurst monument: Figure of earnest woman, with a box of matches in one hand and a brick in the other.

Another jury, hearing the case of a woman charged with the murder of her husband, has brought in a verdict of "pretty."

Even Spring has her little difficulties to overcome; but bless her for a persistent young thing, she'll master them.

Two years is long enough for any courtship, say Boston women. Peary spent more time than that in the Arctic regions.

Even the neighbors would be surprised to see the amount of dirt a vacuum cleaner can pick up in the average home.

In Mexico men die nearly every day with their boots on. Go to their eternal home, as it were, with their chilblains aching.

Militant suffragettes may yet make Premier Asquith so nervous that he can't sleep without having first looked under the bed.

"Many a pair of patched trousers covers an honest heart," says a Birmingham paper. Things must be topsy turvy in that town.

Were he to be asked if he believes that two and two make four doubtless Envoy John Lind would reply: "I have nothing to say."

Billy Sunday says New York is going to hell so fast it can't be seen for the dust. The town always is trying to keep ahead of Chicago.

'Twould be great if people, when they want to air their views, could hang them on the clothesline in the back yard, as they do an old coat.

Latest bulletin says Mr. Taft has now lost a total of seventy-five pounds. Slowly he is getting back to where he was before he outgrew his voice.

Dr. White, at the Harvard Medical School, is quoted as saying: "There is no hope for the adult who is going bald." We have never found any statement of that kind in the Bible.

INTRODUCED PLANTS

About seventy-five years ago, the agriculturalists of the south were congratulating themselves that they had discovered the ideal hay grass. It grew on almost any kind of soil. It had a happy way of hustling for itself, spreading fast and persistently. Three full cuttings could be made from it in a season. All kinds of stock preferred it to ordinary hay or timothy, and it was found slightly more nutritious than timothy.

The trouble with this new plant was that it was not satisfied with the land to which it was sowed. It spread like a scandal. It ranged from the meadows to which it was assigned to the fields adjoining. It took up the space allotted to cotton, the acres set apart for corn. The character of weediness came out more and more strongly as the years went by until certain sections of the south would have been delighted to have met the importer of the plant and strung him up to the handiest tree. Instead of a wonderful grass, the farmer folk got possession of a pest, or rather, the pest had taken possession of them

This marvel, introduced as Means' grass, is known now as Johnson grass, and its reputation is about as bad for a little while it was good. It is unlawful in some parts of the country to sow Johnson grass. About the meanest thing that could be said of a man was that he had seeded his neighbor's field with this hay that proved a weed.

There is still a strong liking in this country for imported plants. They have that romantic appeal which distance has for most of us stay-at-homes. It appears to be a weakness of human nature to assume that a plant must be a mighty good thing which some one has gone to all the trouble and expense of bringing from some foreign land.

It is well to beware of the attractions of these introduced plants. For one thing, there is no certainty that they will thrive well under new conditions. For another thing, they may be anything except what is claimed for them. Again, the new soil may give them such impetus of growth that they cannot be satisfied with anything except complete possession of a farm. Their natural enemies, or the means by which they are kept within reasonable grounds in their native habitat, may eb lacking in the country of their introduction.

The best way to deal with all such plants is to wait the experiments and reports of the several experiment station — and then wait a little while longer. It is better to have a property whose control is in your own hands than one the control of which has passed to some amazingly fine plant which turns out to be cousin to the plague.

SHALL WE KNUCKLE?

The Panama canal tolls question can be illustrated in this way:

Farmer Smith, Jones and Robinson are forced to make a long detour in reaching their market because of a swamp lying between them and the market town. Farmer Smith finally offers to build a toll road across the swamp for the general benefit, announcing that upon completion of the highway all farmers will be charged alike.

The road is built. The toll gates are established. Arrangements are made that the tolls collected shall be employed in keeping the road in good order. Then Farmer Smith, builder and owner of the road, starts out one fine morning to haul a load of produce to market.

When he comes to Farmer Jones' place, Farmer Jones comes out and says: "Of cpurse, you'll pay tolls the same as the rest of us?"

"Why should I?" demands the astonished Farmer Smith. "Didn't I build the road. Isn't it my road?"

"But you agreed at the beginning to charge all farmers alike. You're one of the farmers, and so you'll have to stand by your agreement, and every time you send a load over the toll road you'll have to contribute to the upkeep the same as the rest of us, no matter if it is your road."

"What kind of a fool twist is that you're trying to give my words?" retorts Farmer Smith. "What I meant, of course, was that I wouldn't discriminate in the matter of tolls as between you and Robinson. If I charged you a quarter, I'd charge Robinson that much. That's the only thing I could have meant."

"Well, then, suppose we arbitrate the question," says Farmer Jones.

"Not if I know myself!" shouts Farmer Smith, and he whips up his horses and drives to town, justly indignant at the idea of arbitrating what he should do with his own. "Some day, if I don't look out," he mutters to himself, "that fellow Jones will want to arbitrate as to who shall use my barn, or milk my cows."

Consider the swamp as the Panama barrier, Farmer Smith as Uncle Sam, Farmer Jones as Britain and Farmer Robinson as representing all the other nations who would gain by any hold-up that Britain could bring.

It may be a matter of debate whether our coastwise vessels should or should not be exempted from the payment of tolls. We lean toward exemption because thereby the Pacific coast will be freed of the domination of transcontinental railroads, because thereby these roads, instead of being able to charge all that the traffic can stand, as they do now, will have healthy competition in the business of freight hauling.

But in our opinion, there can be no debate as to our right to send vessels through our own canal free of charge if we wish to do so. To knuckle to Great Britain in this matter would constitute a national shame. If exemption of tolls to American vessels proves, after trial, a bad economic experiment, then it will not be difficult to annul the exemption. To annul it because Britain twists the meaning of a treaty to suit herself, or because Britain says if we don't she'll play the mischief with our policy toward Mexico, would warrant rechristening the good ship Uncle Sam the Yellow Dog.

LACE CURTAIN AND THREE-PIECE LACE BED SETS

Special Notice to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in April.

We have just mailed to all our subscribers whose time expires during the month of April our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. It is very important that all who receive our April proposition give attention to their renewal before May 1st, for the reason that when a name is dropped from our list, the address is entirely lost to us and we cannot make this offer again.

Our new patterns in lace curtains and lace bed sets have proven exceedingly popular with our readers, and a great many have expressed themselves as highly pleased; of this verdict, however, we felt assured, because the premiums we offer are of better quality than we have ever been able to secure and of latest design.

It affords us great pleasure to state that over 85 per cent of our subscribers whose time expired during March, renewed for the coming year and that a greater number than ever took advantage of our propositions Nos. 3 and 4—sending us clubs of 10 and 20 names.

We feel absolutely certain that the same will be true regarding April renewals and of the great many old subscribers who sent us clubs of four last year, we particularly wish to impress upon you how very easy it will be to make your club 10 or 20 names.

The Weekly Blade is unquestionably the best family newspaper published in America and is known and valued everywhere newspapers are read. Over 240,000 families throughout the United States are readers of the Weekly Blade (estimating over 1,000,000 readers weekly)—surely a Great National Family.

ON DOCTORING ACCOUNTS

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company is charged by the Interstate Commerce Commission with overstating its earnings in 1910 and understating them in 1911, all for the purpose of furnishing an argument for an increase in freight rates. The commission's discovery is shockig, or not, just as you look at it.

The point of view, once stoutly defended, is that it was no one's business how a business enterprise kept its books, so long as the scheme of accounting did not involve cheating the stockholders. It was no affair of the public's. The government had nothing to do with it, unless its services should have to be called in at a time of bankruptcy. Indeed, that system of reporting corporation earnings which told the least and yet made a fine show of telling everything was held in highest regard.

The new point of view is that the business of the public service corporations is the business of the public. It is held that their accounts must not deceive, must not mislead, must be so complete and honest that an officer of the corporation would be delighted to take oath as to the accuracy and frankness of his company's records.

There is no more reason for being shocked over the Interstate Commerce Commission's announcement of the St. Paul's deceptions than there would be reason for being shocked over word that a wolf's den had been found in Ohio. It is to be expected that an occasional wolf would slink back into Ohio. Surely the time since impeccable honesty between corporations and the public was first demanded is such a little distance away that it would be ridiculous not to expect instances of relapsing conscientiousness. Rather, one should be pleased to note that the St. Paul is being roundly condemned for its attempt at legerdemain. A few years ago it would have been sympathized with as one who has sinned and been so unlucky as to be caught.

KEEPING CAPITAL HEALTHY

The United States Express company, unable to foresee a future of profit for its stockholders, or usefulness to the country, and being so fortunately organized that it can do so, has decided to wind up its affairs and go out of existence.

The country has seen enterprises in business which have long since passed the point where they were useful either to their proprietors or to the world at large. Yet through acquired habit, the chains of routine and the human longing for a miracle of restored prosperity, they have still hung on. They have, some of them, been worse than useless to themselves, constituting vested interests grown into abuses. They have stood in the way of progress, barred the way to widespread business and industrial betterments.

It would be a great thing for the commerce and industry of any country if easy means could be devised for putting businesses afflicted with dry rot out of their misery. It would at once remove the stumbling-blocks in the highway of advancement and keep capital healthy and vigorous.

THE SENATE AND SUFFRAGE

The United States senate has defeated the resolution calling for the submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the country. Few persons have doubted that it would be defeated. The senate, for one thing, is not advanced politically to the point where it is friendly to woman suffrage. For another thing, it foresees embarrassing complications which would necessarily result from making the question a national issue.

The vote in the senate shows the south virtually solidly opposed to the proposed amendment. It is easy to understand why. The south, in defiance of the constitution, has been disfranchising the negro. It claims that it has had to do this or else bow to the condition of negro-conducted government, if not to a condition in which unscrupulous whites used the negro vote for the purpose of exploiting their honest fellows. Whatever these fears amount to, the fears are real. The south cannot be expected to favor the enfranchisement of women so long as there is a possibility that such enfranchisement will increase its present difficulties in dealing with the negro vote.

It would seem the best policy for suffragists to keep away from the national capital and to present their cause state by state. An issue that might develop in the north a powerful sympathetic movement for the south would do the cause irreparable injury in the sections which, just now, are most likely to go over to woman suffrage.

A DISAPPEARING RACE

The maple tree that for many years furnished fine shade during summer at Kelly's corner, was removed last week, it having died, being a victim of the loafer's knife. It made a hard struggle for exictence, but a too frequent application of steel proved fatal.—Burlington (Ky.) Recorder.

Down in Kentucky, there is naturally more interest in the conservation of shade trees than in that of whittlers, the stock of jack-knife engravers in that region not yet knuckling meekly to the brutal laws against the destruction of property. It is a way with states to be wasteful until their resources are all except exhausted.

The day was when Ohio had its own noble race of whittlers. They whittled their way through telegraph poles with the same calm efficiency with which they whittled off a cheek-full of eating tobacco. While the woodpeckers drummed away at the roof of a railroad station other industrious artisans cut chunks and sections out of the platforms and the benches and baggage trucks. The hitching rails around the public squares of many Ohio towns were made marvels of ornament by armies of whittlers. You could judge the popularity of grocery stores by the evidence of workmanship left by the whittlers. We once had the honor of acquaintanceship with a rural banker who settled the crisis of his business while reducing sticks to smooth and perfect shavings. Heaven knows how disastrous would have been the financial earthquake in that community had some mischievous person stolen the banker's pocketknife or shut off his supply of pine wood.

But the whittlers of Ohio are gone, or going. The automobile has caused the banishment of the horse rail. The tyrant railroads build their stations of brick. Jack-knives are not what they were. Oppressive laws are enforced. Even school desks are respected.

Kentucky had better treat its native artists kindly while yet it may. The race has all but whittled away its last wooden awning post.

THE FUTURE OF THE TRUSTS

In so far as it may be said that the trusts will never again have the power, which but late they had, to throttle competitors, flood the land with watered stock and make millionaires over night, Mr. George W. Wickersham is right. The era of trusts as forms of organized outlawry is over.

But the public has a broader definition of trusts than the business organizers, the lawyers and the economists have. In the public mind, a trust is industry on a big scale, industry with many factories, many avenues of enterprise, armies of working people and hordes of salesmen, lobbyists and attorneys. In congress, too, there have been men who judged the trust according to its cubic dimensions and attempted to draw a line beyond which capitalization could not go. The trust that is merely business of large plants, enormous production and great issues of stocks and bonds is not doomed. Rather, we are inclined to think that it will flourish, gain respect where now it is condemned, become more and more the characteristic form of American business instead of collapsing of its weight, as many prophets warn us.

For industry on a big scale is developing into a form of co-operation on a big scale. The large corporations are every year increasing the number of their stockholders and, instead of these concerns proving an easy means for the concentration of money, they are proving admirable means for the distribution of property. The investing public does not find them hateful. whatever the statesmen at Washington may say as to their viciousness and unfitness to exist. Shorn of the power to do evil, the trust is becoming nothing else except a corporation doing in a big way that which once was done in a small way. There will soon be nothing to distinguish it from competitors except its size.

THE TRADE COMMISSIONS

President Wilson and his attorney general believe, it would appear, that the Interstate Trade Commission should begin its career as the Interstate Commerce Commission began—mainly as an institution for the collection and compilation of information.

Should the commission be established according to the terms of the bill now before the house, "every corporation engaged in commerce, excepting corporations subject to the act to regulate commerce," would be compelled to furnish annually complete statements as to its organization, its stockholders, bondholders, officers and directors, reports upon the business done in the previous twelvemonth and its general business methods, and records and information of any kind, "as the commission will require." The commissioners may use their discretion as to what part of the information obtained shall be made public, due care being taken that trade secrets shall not be disclosed or matters strictly the property of the corporations reporting.

The Interstate Commerce Commission acquired its present authority by slow steps. Congress was reluctant to vote it power, to mold it into a regulative force, to make it respected and feared by the railroads. Its power today comes near to being absolute. What it says "goes."

The Interstate Trade Commission may be expected to pass through the same evolution. How soon, however, it will come into its manhood as a regulator of its particular department of business can be now only a matter of speculation.

To Develop Typical U. S. Draft Horse

At Ames, Iowa, the United States government has begun the work of developing a typical draft horse. Uncle Sam has come to the aid of farmers, manufacturers and merchants who are spending millions of dollars abroad every year to keep up the strain of imported draft horses such as Percherons and Belgians. It is believed that, under a proper system of breeding a type of gray draft horses can be developed which will be American in every sense of the word and which will thrive under conditions in this country as no imported breed will do.

This important experiment, which means the saving of untold millions to stock users in this country if it is successful, is being carried on at the Iowa State Agricultural College, Dean C. F. Curtiss having local charge of the work. Director George M. Rommel, of the bureau of animal industry, which branch of the department of agriculture is conducting similar experiments looking to the development of other types of animals in various parts of the country, has general supervision of the draft horse experiement.

There are about 20 animals at the Iowa experiment station. It has been determined that the gray draft horse is the best type to develop. Three of the highest grade draft stallions have been secured, and their progeny is watched very closely, and only the more promising colts are kept, the others being sold of.

Iowa was selected as the location for this work because it has been proved that the raising of draft horses can be best accomplished in that state and Illinois owing to a general combination of favorable conditions. The draft horse cannot be successfully developed in a mountainous or hilly country. Furthermore, this type of horse will deteriorate rapidly in any but a temperate climate. Experiments in raising draft horses have proved to be complete failures in cold climates and in the tropics.

The draft horse business in this country has suffered through the ignorance of breeders and the natural deterioration of imported stock. In their desire to raise equine giants breeders have sacrificed style and conformity.

Monstrosities and not horses have been produced—draft horses with great limbs, narrow chests and long, sway backs. Millions of dollars have been wasted in producing inferior stock, to say nothing of the millions which must be spent every year in France and Belgium to keep up the strain of the more popular breeds of draft horses. In common with all imported stock Percherons and Belgians will soon "run out" so far as the strain is concerned when taken from their natural surroundings.

That is one reason why the government has taken up this experiment—to develop, if possible, a native type of horse which will grow better instead of deteriorating under the natural conditions in this country. That is why the government is conducting a similar experiment with carriage horses at Fort Collins, Colo. and with the Morgan horse in Vermont, and with sheep at Laramie, Wyo.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

Wealth takes unto itself the qualities by which it is won.—J. G. Holland.

Earth for work, heaven for wages; this life for the battles, another for the crown; time for employment, eternity for enjoyment.—Guthrie.

He only earns his freedom and existence
Who daily conquers them anew.
—Goethe.

He who does something at the head of one regiment, surpasses him who does nothing at the head of a hundred.—Lincoln.

Be true to your word and your work and your friend.—O'Reilly.

And heaven wants souls—fresh and capacious souls,
To taste its raptures and expand like flokers
Beneath the glory of its Central Sun;
It wants fresh souls, not lean and shriveled ones—
It wants fresh souls, my brother, give it thine. —Anson G. Chester.

No great nation can ever survive its own temptations and its own follies that does not indoctrinate its children in the World of God . . . for the righteousness of nations, like the righteousness of men, must take its sources from these foundations of inspiration.—Woodrow Wilson.

COST OF LABOR STRIKES

A profit and loss account of the strikes of the last 10 years in the United Kingdom, prepared from government returns, supplemented by details furnished by trade union leaders in the principal industries, shows the loss to the organized workers alone from stoppages of work due to disputes of all kinds has been equal to $84,741,000 in wages, not to speak of a vast sum spent in strike pay. Against this, the net gain in wages resulting from disputes is returned as $13,209,000, leaving a net loss of $71,531,000.

OUTPUT OF COAL IN U. S.

According to the official estimate of the United States geological survey, the output of coal in the United States in 1913 amounted to between 565,000,000 and 575,000,000 short tons. Edward W. Parker, coal statistician of the survey, has stated that the coal mining industrly, in spite of an increase of 30,000,000 tons over the year 1912, was perfectly normal, and that the figures are to be taken as showing the great industrial activity throughout the country.

A SHAMEFUL WASTE

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

Sunday School

THE TEACHER WHO KNEW HOW

The International Sunday School —Jesus the Great Teacher."— Lesson for March 29 Is "Review Matt. 7:21-29.

By William T. Ellis.

"Yes, it is true; that brilliant man, with all his vast learning, was unable to interest a class of students. When he stood before them his lectures were mere catalogues of authorities and names and dates." So said a minister the other day concerning one of the ablest theologians of America. The characterization is true of many other great scholars. The dryness of their books shows it. They are learned authorities, but not wise teachers.

On the other hand, there are some really thorough scholars who have the gift of making vivid and popular their teaching. Henry Drummond was such an one. Dr. Shaller Mathews is another. President Hyde is another. They write and speak so that the ordinary reader is charmed, enlightened and inspired.

This ability to illuminate a subject is the mark of a "born teacher." Some pedants, who can only lead a weary class through a drought-smitten labyrinth of names and dates, affect to despise the scholar who can make his work "popular;" but the judgment of time is against them.

Jesus, the greatest teacher of all ages, made his messages to glow with light and warmth; so that they have a greater interest today than they had centuries ago. Contrast the vivid utterances of the Master with the dreary stretches of the Koran, or the Analects of Confucius, or the nebulous expanse of the Zend-Avesta, or the puerle winding of the Vedas, or the vague speculations of the Buddhist books. Here, in the words of Pesus, is life—warm, pulsing, present life. The greatest greatness of these teachings is that they are comprehensible by the common people.

The Teacher Coming to His Own.

As the Roman conquerors bore their captives in triumphal procession after their chariots, so we may liken the new victories of the philosophy of Jesus in this present day to a triumphal progress. The dominant democracy of the world today follows meekly in the train of the Carpenter of Nazareth. All that comprehensive modern mood called "Social Service" wears his mark upon it. Our new standards of child welfare follow in the train of him who was a babe at Bethlehem. The "Woman Movement" owes its existence and power to Mary's Son. The vast new spirit of world brotherhood acclaims Him Master, who said, "All ye are brethren."

There is a thrill in contemplation of this. The crowds which thronged the Nazarene of old are not comparable to the myriads and millions who now accept His leadership. Our day is the day of the dominance of the teachings of Jesus Christ. His philosophy is being written into our civil laws and into the usages of our civilization. In a dramatic and wholly unexampled fashion, this skeptical world of the twentieth century is running after the Teacher whose words the Sunday schools of the world have been studying for the past three months.

The Urgency of the Doomed.

"Great Caesar, we who are about to die salute thee." That ancient word of the gladiators has lived, because it is fraught with the dramatic and vital element. Last words are commonly deemed most important. These lessons of the past quarter have possessed especial significance because the tremendous urgency of One doomed shortly to die is in them. Jesus was in the last six months of his life when he gave utterance to the teachings which have made up the quarter's lessons. So much to say—and so little time in which to say it! The shadow of the cross falls athwart these words.

Another notable circumstance about this course of lessons was the place of their delivery. The scene is laid east of the Jordan, in Perea. The Jordan was a sort of Jewish Rubicon. On the other side of it were the heathen. Perea was predominantly Greek. This tour meant that Jesus was going outside of the Hebrew fold. He preached a world-gospel. His Perean ministry was foreign missions. It definitely gave notice that the limitations of the rabble could not hold Him. Traditions weighed less with Him than human need and opportunity.

Dr. Luke, the Story Teller.

Journalism never had a brighter star than Dr. Luke, the young Greek, who was trained in the company and by the teachings of Paul of Tarsus. He is the "human interest" writer of the New Testament. His narratives, the third Gospel and the Book of Acts, are the most vivid writings in the canon. He had an eye for life. His stories are the most realistic of all in the New Testament. His account of a storm at sea, in the Book of Acts, is the best description of ancient seafaring that has come down to us from antiquity.

This is the man from whose pen came all except one of the luminous stories which have held the interest of millions of Sunday school members through the past quarter. The teacher who would keep a class' attention should look well to Luke's methods.

WORTH-WHILE FACTS

Origin of "Starboard."

In Saxon "bord" means shield. In the Viking ships each warrior hung his shield on the side of the ship opposite to him, and above the aperture for his oar. The Viking held the steer oar, which was fastened to the right-hand side of stern (stern is itself a contraction of steer oar). The right-hand side of the ship thus became the steer side, and as bord came to mean the whole side where the shields or bords were hung, the right side came to be the steerboard (starboard) side, and the lower or lurking side became larboard.

Weight of Water.

The weight of water is as follows:

Note—Center of pressure two-thirds depth from surface.

1	Cubic inch.....	.03617	pound
12	Cubic inches.....	.434	pound
1	Cubic ft. (salt)...	64.3	pounds
1	Cubic ft. (fresh)...	62.5	pounds
1	Cubic foot.....	7.48052	U. S. gallons
1.8	Cubic feet.....	112.0	pounds
33.84	Cubic feet.....	2240.0	pounds
1	Cylindrical inch....	.02842	pound
12	Cylindrical inches..	.341	pound
1	Cylindrical foot....	40.10	pounds

World's Coal Fields.

The area of the world's coal fields, in square miles and tonnage, is as follows:

China and Japan, 200,000; United States, 194,000; India, 35,000; Russia, 27,000; Great Britain, 9,000; Germany, 3,600; France, 1,800; Belgium, Spain and other countries 1,000; total, 471,800.

The coal fields of China, Japan, Great Britain, Germany, Russia and India contain apparently 303,000,000,000 tons, which is enough for 700 years at present rate of consumption. If to above be added the coal fields in the United States, Canada, and the other countries, the supply will be found ample for 1,000 years.

Hottest Region on Earth.

The hottest region on the earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name; for 40 consecutive days in the months of July and August, the thermometer has been known not to fall lower than 100 degrees, night or day. The highest temperature recorded is the great desert of Africa where the thermometer often mark 150 degrees.

President Signs Bill for the First Government Road

The government is to own a railroad. That was made an assured fact when President Wilson signed the bill appropprlating $35,000,000 for constructing a road which is to open the vast mineral resources of Alaska. After attaching his signature to the bill President Wilson said:

"Gentleman: It gives me great pleasure to sign this bill. We can now say that we have linked Alaska to the United States by more than one friendly tie. I believe this measure will do far more to develop the territory than anything else that has been devised.

"I had hoped to sign such a bill before my term expired and that I have been able to do so in this brief period is a source of gratification that is hard to express. Alaska deserves much at the hands of the people and I believe that its interests will be taken care of by this bill.

"I feel that we have at last reached out the hand of real heipfulness and brotherhood to Alaska which will now link it to us by many bonds that will be valuable to both sides."

No formal program had been arranged for the signing of the bill. Senators Chamberlain, Jones and Pittman, Rep. Houston, a delegation of Pacific coast and Alaskan residents, and Secretary Lane, however, gathered in the executive office to view the event.

VARIETIES

Great Britain owns the largest fleet of submarines.

Chinese students have invented an alphabet for their language.

One of the principal by-products of the national forests of Japan is mushrooms.

Gold-filled teeth have been found in the jaws of skeletons exhumed in Pompeii.

In some parts of Switzerland all the dead, rich or poor, are buried at public expense.

Nearly a million women in the United States are either farmers or farm laborers.

Kansas last year produced 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes, valued at $3,500,000.

Bricks made of furnace slag, according to German makers, increase in strength with age.

Radium water to be used as a medicinal beverage has been introduced in Holland.

Some of the eucalyptus trees of Australia are taller than the California redwoods.

An inventor in Stockholm, Sweden, has devised an electrical apparatus for storing heat.

Russia last year nearly doubled its production of hops over the figures for the previous year.

More than 40 per cent of the world's annual production of tin is used in the United States.

Pitch pine from Mobile is being used on the terminal of the Hudson Bay railway at Port Nelson.

The number of gas consumers in the United Kingdom increased at a rate of more than five hundred a day last year.

Two French engineers have invented grappling apparatus which in tests has successfully raised sunken submarines.

Speeds up to fifty miles an hour over the desert of Sahara have been made by a French army automobile driven by an aerial propeller.

The whaling season of 1913 eclipsed all records, the yield of oil for the world being estimated at eight hundred thousand casks.

The per capita consumption of horse meat in the German city of Nuremberg last year was slightly more than nine-tenths of a pound.

Pasteboard boxes with a sanitary insect-proof opening have been invented for containing sugar and other food products similar in form.

The coal mined in the United States last year would load a train of cars long enough to reach four and one-half times around the earth.

Rye grass is believed to be the oldest grass specially raised for forage, having been thus cultivated in England more than two centuries ago.

The rapid growth of vegetation in polar regions, despite the brief summers, is attributed to the strength of the electric currents in the atmosphere.

Russia is making great efforts to develop unproductive parts of the Caucasus by preventing river floods and increasing irrigation drainage and canal construction.

Canadian authorities say that since 1905, the emigration of farmers from the United States has taken nearly $800,000,000 in money and property out of this country into the Dominion.

Owing to abnormal conditions prevailing in the rice markets in Japan, the poorer people are looking to other foodstuffs for their main diet. Manchurian millet is rapidly growing in favor.

The highest structure in America and, with the exception of the Eiffel tower, the tallest in the world, is an 825-foot tower erected in New Jersey by a German wireless telegraph company.

The streets of Lisbon and Oporto are paved almost entirely with cobblestones. The pavement is rough and many of the thoroughfares are steep, as both cities are situated along the river front and on high hills.

People of Seville, Spain, were long uninterested in outdoor sports, but games introduced by foreign residents have recently gained great popularity. Football, tennis, golf and polo are now organized sports.

What is believed to be a record for speedy loading is that held by the great lakes steamship William E. Corey, which, at Two Harbors, Minn., took 10,100 tons of iron ore into her hold in twenty-eight minutes.

Of the 1,100 cases of removal from country to city, investigated by T. J. Coates, supervisor of rural schools in Kentucky, more than one thousand were caused by a desire for better school, church and social advantages.

In New Haven there is exhibited the earliest known skate, roughly fashioned out of the bone of a horse. It is at least seven hundred years old, is about twelve inches in length and was found in an excavation made in the city of London.

Bananas and tomatoes are the most important products of the Canary archipelago. In 1912 nearly $5,000 worth of the first was exported, and the shipments of the second exceeded $2,000,000 in value.

It has been estimated by the national board of fire underwriters that four-fifths of the annual fire losses in the United States could be saved if firemen could reach fires in one-half of the time now required.

The expression "an inch of rain" refers to the mark on a standard rain-gauge, the amount of rain equivalent to the distance between two such marks being represented by nearly one hundred and one tons over an acre of land.

In Formosa there is a tree between two thousand five hundred and three thousand years old, with a circumference of sixty-five feet and the lowest branches forty-five feet from the ground. The tree is a species of cypress, the Japanese "Beniki."

A Norwegian steamer which outfitted at Seattle in the spring of 1913 put in at Yokohama in the autumn, after two months of walrus hunting in the Bering sea. The catch amounted to about nine hundred, some of the bull walruses weighing fully a ton.

The Agricultural Society of France has adopted a resolution expressing the desire that the public authorities should encourage by all possible means the construction of the channel tunnel. The resolution declared that the tunnel would give great facilities for the export of agricultural produce, and would be a sure pledge for the maintenance of the entente cordiale.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

THE STYLE SHOW

Martha Holden.

The day of the Style Show at Springer Brothers' big Daylight Store was an event for both town and countryside. The Launch-Out Club, at its meeting the week before, decided to go together, and they planned a day's outing, to include a picnic luncheon at Mrs. Will Brisch's.

Mrs. Will had the dining room table made long and garnished with a white cloth and pots of maiden hair fern, which is her plant specialty. (If she puts a twig in a pot it always comes up a maiden hair fern). Each club member brought her best lunch connection, and soon there was an array of potato and chicken salad, heaping plates of sandwiches, all sorts of olives and pickles, a cake or two, and finally the tantalizing fragrence of steeping coffee floating in through the kitchen.

The club "sat down" at 11 o'clock, for, though the style show does not begin till 2 in the afternoon, most of the chairs are taken by 1, and if you would see Fashion with comfort you have to eat and run.

The elevator was crowded at 1 o'clock, and Alice Brisch, who had been pushed over in front of one of its narrow mirrors, said to Mrs. Brooks as they landed: "I had a glimpse of myself, coming up, and my winter hat surely does look like a back number."

Mrs. Baker, overhearing Alice's remark, said: "That's the way you always feel at a style show. I went to one at Mambels in New York, where there were 65 models, and I just wanted to sink out of sight. I had on my best clothes, too. They looked so good to me when I left home."

"Sixty-five models!" said Ellen Mortimer. "Why did you tell us, when today we have to be content with three."

"Three," said Mrs. Brisch, "why last year they only had two; that shows how Springer's is growing."

"We've an hour to wait," said Mrs. Will Brisch, "but we're lucky to get these chairs, and right near the stage, too."

The Launch-Outs, on alighting from the elevator, found themselves on the second floor of the store, in what is usually the cloak and suit department. Today the space for garments was occupied by a long, narrow platform, carpeted in green velvet, and lighted by green-shaded electric foot lights. At one end of this stage was a huge paper fan, painted with peacock feathers.

"That's the door where they come out," said Mrs. Trent.

"What, that fan thing?" said Mrs. Brisch, taking out her knitting. "They didn't have that last year."

Most of the Launch-Outs were by this time crocheting. "It's too bad some one can't read to us, as we do at our meetings," said Mrs. Brown.

"What a good winter we've had with books," said Mrs. Brooks.

"I like to look at the people today," said Ruth Cole. "There are some worse looking women than we at this style show, ladies, and they aren't country people, either."

All the chairs, three rows at either side and six in front of the stage, were taken by 1:30, and women began filling all the available standing space.

At 2 o'clock an orchestra began systematic operations, and to its varying rythm, now tango, now waltz time, the models emerged in turn from the half-dropped fan of paper peacock feathers, and strutted their brief minute across the stage.

Knitting was forgotten and all eyes were fastened on the peacock door. Every woman had a program of costumes so that she might read the description as the model walked.

They all knew that Number One was "an afternoon gown of flowered crepe de chine, with Pussy Willow silk in Russian green; vestee of embroidered net."

But they who had never before seen a style show could not have imagined the splendor of the tall girl who wore number one, surmounted by a jetted toque, and carrying a parasol of lace and garlands. She was greeted by rounds of applause, and came bowing, smiling, turning from side to side down the narrow runway.

"She's painted," said Ellen Mortimer, but everybody was too busy looking to care. The new features of the brocade crepe seemed to be—a waistline four inches larger than that of last year, a broad soft girdle, a short tunic full enough in the back to admit the bustle, which is said to be on the way and due to arrive next fall.

Before they could fully grasp all the new effects, the lady had vanished down a side stage exit, the fan was again dividing, and living model "No. 2" appeared in a "dressy gown of white washable crepe with a handkerchief tunic." This model wore a quaint broad Leghorn hat embellished with a tango veil. The black lace veil, strung across the face, under the eyes, hung in filmy traceries almost to the waist line. It was caught to the hat at the sides with strands of lustrous jet.

"I shouldn't want to wear one," said Mrs. Brisch, and everybody near laughed, for Mrs. Brisch, with her smoothly waxed and parted white hair and amiable old face could not remotely have suggested a harem favorite had she donned a tango veil or even Turkish trousers.

Number Three now appeared in "an evening gown of changeable taffeta with monk collar, velvet girdle and corsage bouquet."

It was a young girl's model and Mrs. Trent whispered to Lizzie Brisch: "I wish Myra could see that."

The show lasted two hours, the models ringing many changes in street, afternoon and evening costumes, supplemented with the latest in veils, hats, parasols and shoes.

At 4:30 the fan disclosed the last figure. The orchestra wound up with a fine flourish, and Springer's second annual style show was over for the afternoon. At night it would repeat for the benefit of the women wage-earners.

"Well," said Ellen Mortimer, as they crowded to the elevator, "I got one idea from the style show, and that is that I'll just go on wearing my wide skirts. By next year they'll be in again. The skirts weren't so very narrow, and only one or two slit, thank goodness."

"Everything's crepe,' said Mrs. Trent, "I believe I'll stop in the store and buy Myra a white cotton crepe like that last one we saw—plan skirt, kimono sleeve waist with a short tunic and a little net vest. Simple and sensible, and easy to keep clean."

"That's what I like about cotton crepe," said Mrs. Brooks, "it doesn't have to be ironed."

"I had a changeable taffeta like that pink and green one among my wedding clothes 40 years ago," said Mrs. Brisch.

Thus the style show made its individual appeal to every woman who saw it and she went home with a refreshing sense of new garments, even if not actually possessing them.

WHO'S AFRAID?

MARTHA HOLDEN.

DEAR FRIENDS:

Rodman Law, the young man who jumps off high bridges, scales the outside walls of skyscrapers and allows himself to be used as ballast for a skyrocket, is the leading "moovie" thrill producer.

But have you heard of Mary Fuller? Her record for daring stunts is scarcely less conspicuous.

Shortly ago she slid down a rope of bedclothes from a seven-story window. She tells how she felt when she first looked from that height to the ground. It seemed as if the rope of bedclothes stretched to eternity.

Mary Fuller suddenly realized that if she stayed in that window another instant she would be too panic stricken to move. She shut her eyes and swung out over the sill. She counted the windows as she passed, not daring to look down.

When she had gone half way the rope gave a little. When she was 20 feet from the pavement bricks the crowd began to cheer, but above the cheers Mary Fuller heard the noise of a tearing blanket.

At 10 feet she dropped, hands bleeding, body aching, but contract fulfilled, her feat of daring accomplished.

Dear Peace Page comrades, we may not be in sympathy with Mary Fuller's act. It may appeal to us as foolhardy.

But this we may ponder to our profit: She did not let Fear vanquish her.

Fear, the arch-foe of life gets us when we aren't looking; he dwarfs us mentally and spiritually, and leaves us with purposes unfulfilled and noble ambitions blighted.

Fight Fear, step out on the promises, and keep your contract with life.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

FORMER TEACHER

Teachers are born, not made, and when you get the name of being the best teacher they ever had that's a good time to move.

This applies, of course, to teaching country schools and more especially to teachers unmarried. Try to teach without the whip.

So often, while ringing the bell in the mornings I'd say, "Lord, help me today," and He certainly did, for I learned to love the work. Above all, do not allow scholars to tell on one another. It will get you into all sorts of trouble. Many times when my patience would be tried, I'd say in a whisper, "Lord, keep me cool." If you cannot control yourself how can you expect to control others. Have system and try to hear every scholar recite, and praise wherever you can. Better to slight all than to let any go home without reciting. Look over the lessons and be sure they understand your explanations. Keep perfectly cool, calm and collected and try to find some good in every scholar. Have a thermometer and keep the school room as nearly 60 degrees as possible. If you have no globes, cubical blocks or other necessaries go to the proper authorities and procure them at once, learn to handle them and my word for it you'll soon learn the work.—D. F. D., W. Va.

A LIBRARY SUGGESTION

The people of our village, with some outside help, have recently opened a free library with a generous supply of books and other reading matter. The library is pleasantly located; the ladies of the village by turns act as librarians. It is open to the public Saturday afternoon and evenings and is well patronized.

To my mind, books, next to personal associations, are the most potent influence for good or evil, especially on the young; therefore great care should be exercised in the selection of reading matter for general circulation. I rather favor other books than fiction, which I consider a sort of mental gymnasium, exercising without energizing the mind of the reader.—R. W., New York.

A FORAGE

After Sherman's army had made its famous March to the Sea we started northward and our brigade halted in Goldsboro, N. C., for a few days. Foraging parties were sent out in all directions to get corn, flour, meat and meal, as the army was living off the country on this march. I was detailed to go out on a foraging expedition. We were all young boys then and always tried to get as much amusement out of our duty as possible. Our party of 18 and a sergeant proceeded about five miles from camp. There was a detail from the Seventy-fifth Indiana in the party. We came into a settlement of darkies, "De white folks had all runned away." Our party found plenty of provisions. We scattered and some went one place and some another until we had our carts loaded. It was now noon. We ordered dinner by the darkies before we started back to camp. I washed, combed my hair and sat down to play a tune on an old dulcimer that the negroes had appropriated to their own use. I was getting along nicely, playing Home, Sweet Home, when suddenly the colored cooks began to scream and throw up their hands, shouting, "De rebels are coming. De rebels are coming."

We did not wait for dinner. We got our guns and out at the first opening we could find. Sure enough there was a squad of Confederate cavalry, three times the size of our squad. They were surrounding the buildings, shooting and shouting, "Halt, halt, you Yanks!" We all broke to get away. Some did and some did not. A big washout in the ground nearby saved me. As I ran, all out of breath, I tumbled into it. The Rebs thought they had me, so they wheeled off in another direction to find some more of us.

I have a slight recollection of one comrade of the Seventy-fifth Indiana by the name of "Big Tom." After being captured and walking alongside of the Confederate, who was on horseback, Tom suddenly made a grab for the fellow's revolver, as it was pointed at him. He discovered it was not loaded. He pulled him out of the saddle and pummeled or beat his brains out with this revolver.—W. I. Shafer, Warren, O.

THE BLADE BOOK

Old-Fashioned Ways.

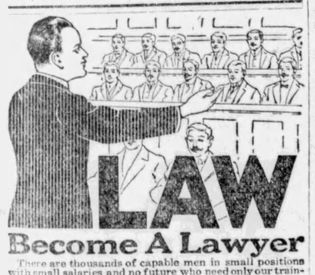
I have known The Blade for a lifetime and it is still coming this way. It is my oldest comrade, it has talked in every campaign since the civil war and talked right. I am a "Boy Scout of the '60s." I hear so much about "good old times." So I will tell you something about those we used to have. We had to clear all the land, roll and burn the logs, go after the cows night and morning in the woods, pen the sheep at night to keep them secure from wolves, dig ginseng to get our salt, soda and coffee and go 15 miles to a store. If what fodder and straw we raised were not sufficient to feed our live stock through the winter we had to cut down beach and maple trees for them. When we went to church we had to take our guns along to keep the wild varmints from holding "close communion." We had to go barefoot till Xmas and stand on hot boards to keep our feet warm while we chopped wood to keep a fire which we made with flint and punk. If you should get sick two or three old ladies would doctor you, wrap you up in burdock leaves and give you rhubarb tea and water gruel. And if you got the toothache the shoemaker would pull your teeth. I went to get one pulled once when I was shedding my teeth. The tooth was loose and the shoemaker tied a wax end around it, tied the other end to his work bench, then he got a fire brand and held it under my nose and out came the tooth. Shortly after this a man came in with his face tied up. He had the toothache. The shoemaker called his wife and two girls to come and assist him in pulling the man's tooth. Then the man was told to lie down on his back with his feet against the wall, the girls held his arms and the wife his head. The shoemaker got his pincers and sat astride of the man with his back to the wall. He got hold of the tooth, began pulling, but it didn't come out, then he commenced jerking at it, at last out came the tooth, over went the shoemaker with his head against the wall and the man whose tooth he had pulled fainted. "Get some water, quick," cried the shoemaker's wife; one of the girls grabbed a tin cup, plunged it into the tub where the leather had been soaked and brought it out full of water, which she dashed into the man's face, it proved to be the soap cup and filled the man's eyes, nose and mouth full of soapy water and that brought him to his senses. The shoemaker then called his wife to come and look at his head, it was bleeding where he had hit it against the wall when he fell. She was wiping the blood off and she fainted. "Bring the camphor, quick," cried the shoemaker; the girls grabbed a bottle off a shelf close by and handed it to me. I poured some stuff in my hand and rubbed it on her face. She came to and put her hand up to her face, then she said, "I am dying, my finger nails have turned black." I said, "No, it was the camphor that turned them black." The shoemaker looked at the bottle and said, "That is not the camphor, it is shoe blacking" In those good old times we had to fight bears, panthers, wildcats, catamounts and wolves, and last of all, "Johnnies." Now, if any one would like to have those good old times he can, but I have a diploma.—A Boy Scout of the Sixties.

OUR COOK BOOK

Old-Fashioned Pound Cake—One pound butter, one pound sugar, cream together until very light; one pound flour; 10 eggs beaten separately; add whites last and add one teaspoonful of baking powder; one teaspoonful extract. Bake in moderate oven 1½ hours.—L. C. H., W. Va.

Good Gingerbread—One-half cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one teaspoonful of ginger, two teaspoonfuls soda, dissolved in one cup boiling water, three cups flour, add two well beaten eggs the last thing.

Doughnuts—Stir to a cream half a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, add four well beaten eggs, dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a little warm water and stir it to a cup of sour milk, mix all together and add flour until the dough is stiff enough to roll. Fry in hot lard until brown.



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MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

GOOD REASONS

One of the girls asked that some of the adults give their views upon the subject of riding astride; and as I am considered a pretty good authority by the girls and boys of my immediate acquaintance; perhaps I may be here.

My opinion is that astride is not only proper; but the only safe and sensible way to ride.

Long ago so the legend goes; an Eastern Princess was unable to enjoy the recreation and exercise afforded by horse-back riding; which was also the method of travel; an account of some deformity.

Her father the "ruler" ordered that a special saddle be made for her, and of course her attendants had to ride in like manner. Ever since able bodied women have been apeing a poor little crippled girl.

Being a westener I have seen and ridden horses that could get from under a person mounted sidewise, they would never cease wondering how it was done.

I have several favorite books, one is The Sky Pilot.

The character of Gwyn appeals to me so strongly; her challenge of The Almighty's decree that she should never walk again after she had risked her all for her Indian friend, and then the peace she found in the acceptance of it; and how beautiful and absolute was that acceptance.—A Lover of Horses, Kansas.

A HOOSIER GIRL

I have never visited a city, nor seen a moving picture show. I think Lady Decies is the most beautiful woman in the world. I like almost all out of doors sports. Horse-back riding is my favorite. I write news from this vicinity for my county paper and last spring I won a prize for having the best news items one week. My seventeenth birthday is April 3.

Starlight of Mont., I wrote a letter to you, but it didn't suit me and I didn't send it.—Reddy, from Indiana.

A BOY'S VIEW

I am a boy and associate with boys and I believe the main reason why boys leave the farm is the way their parents treat them. Boys should be given a chance to make something for themselves, and be made to see the advantages of the farm over the city.

When we see the ruin that liquor is bringing upon the young men of our country, how can we remain idle?

I wish the young people of this country would join together in one great army to crush the awful curse of liquor. Parents should teach their children to hate strong drink. Teachers should teach it in the schools and the ministers from the pulpit.—U. S., N. C.

A READER

I do not think there is anything which influences one's life as much as the kind of entertainment he enjoys. Music, lectures, operas and books are what I consider good entertainment if they are of the right kind. We should be taught this and in turn should teach our friends.

What person does not come home from a good lecture without being benefited in some way? I am only a girl of 16, but I love to read the Blade and would love to correspond with some one about my own age. We have a public library, and its influence is for good. I agree with Jack from Virginia when he says the Peace Page is educational. I have learned very much from it.—M., from Michigan.

A DRY TOWN

Oregon City is located 13 miles South of Portland, in the beautiful Willamette Valley. One year ago we had 16 saloons, but last November we voted them out and now nearly all the towns south of Portland are dry. So well does business prosper in dry towns that we expect the state to go dry next fall. We have a fine climate, but farm lands are high, and at present there are many unemployed men.—M. Y., Oregon City, Oregon.

PANAMA ROCKS

We live near the Panama Rocks where a great many people come every summer.

It is very interesting to see the rocks in all sizes and shapes with large crevices between and some so deep, that there are large trees growing on them. Some have beautiful moss and ferns which nearly cover them. This is a good farming country, lots of dairying, and many are going into the poultry business. What has become of Cherokee girl, please let us hear from you again. I would also like to hear from people living in Virginia if any are Blade readers, with a view to buying a farm there.

I shall be glad for any information regarding soil, prices, climate, etc.—Mrs. J. M. R., New York.

GIRLS, READ THIS

I know a girl who, just for a lark, went to several places of amusement with a young man of questionable character. Today she suffers for her folly, although not a bad girl, nor did she intend any wrong, but she is now pointed out as the girl who went with———. By the time she had her lark, the best young people shunned her. Did it pay? The best is none too good for a pure girl, and a character too precious to be thrown away, just for a lark.—Lovely Mary.

Let the "best" young people rally to this girl before it is too late; if she has been foolish don't make her worse by depriving her of good influences. Help her.—M. H.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

I found the following method of keeping cabbage in Northwestern Iowa a success, the heads keeping perfectly solid from October to May:

After selecting a dry location where the drainage is good I dug a pit 4 feet deep, 10 feet wide and 40 feet long. I then laid 2-by-6-inch pieces on edge lengthwise of the pit as supports for the floor and nailed 6-inch fence boards crosswise on them. I then placed 2 by 4's four feet long against the sides of the pit, nailing fence boards spaced the same as on the floor upon them. I left a passageway 3 feet wide and 4 feet high down through the center of the pit, fence boards being nailed to the top and bottom at intervals of 2 inchs. I made the roof one-fourth pitch and nailed one foot-wide roof board on as fast as I filled the pit.

I placed a ventilator shaft at the end opposite the door, and left an opening of 6 inches at the bottom of the door.

When the weather became cold I covered the pit with straw and then with manure, and finally put the dirt back. I filled in the space near the door with straw.—E. C., Wash.

E. C. sends the above valuable suggestion which he published in the Rural New Yorker a short time ago. Let us have more of your original ideas, E. C.—M. H.

T. W., Indiana, has his great-grandfather's Masonic certificate, on parchment. George Washington belonged to the same lodge.

Mrs. R. T. C., Mich., likes the Blade because it is for temperance and not afraid to say so.

I am very anxious to get a poem suitable for Decoration Day, where every state in the union is represented by a girl who recites one of the verses, then places a wreath of flowers on a grave marked "Our Unknown Dead." Columbia recites a four-verse poem, at the conclusion of states. The first verse I remember is:

"They know not what sweet duty
We come each year to pay,
Nor heed the blooms of beauty,
The garland gifts of May
Strewn here today."—Mrs. F. L. C., Minn.

As this is a long poem, I will see that the copy is sent from here to Mrs. C. I hope we can find it for her; and believe some one of the Page will if the poem is still in print.—M. H.

Will you kindly remember an old couple kept by the county. Would like a card shower for them on April 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Hardy, Delta, Iowa.

We cannot be God's children and speak evil of our neighbors. Let us be silent that peace may abound. One tale-bearer can scatter more fire in a community than can ever be put out. If we cannot say something that will cheer the broken-hearted and raise the fallen, let us keep a still tongue, for it maketh a wise head.—A Shoal Creek Girl, N. C.

I have a 2-cent piece, dated 1531 and inscribed on one side with a lion. —Mrs. E. R., Ind.

Mrs. C. V., Pa., says: I love my Bible, family and home. She is probably a woman who counts.

F. T., Va., believes that the men on the farm should help the women with the heavy work, carrying wood and water.

Miss Maggie Long, Canton, N. C., thanks you all for cards.

Please tell me the best way to reduce flesh. I am a woman who weighs 200 pounds and it is a burden to me.—L. M. M.

It is a big responsibility to try to answer your question. Your family physician will know whether you can stand the rigid dieting and exercise which are the only rational methods of reducing flesh. It is harmful to some people to fast, while others keep their flesh down that way. If you try going without a meal, let it be in the middle of the day.—M. H.

If a man takes his wife to a basket social is it proper for him to buy a basket, eat his supper, knowing she has no basket there. Is he showing any respect for his wife and should he not have asked her to join him?—Wife, Ill.

Husband certainly was negligent that time. He ought, by all means to have asked his wife to join him, but as he didn't, she should have up and joined him anyway, as she had a right. If she had joked him a little about forgetting her, and bought a few extra eatables for him to pay for he might not be so forgetful another time.—M. H.

P. L. W., Ohio, sends this helpful couplet: Desire not to live long, but to live well. How long we live, not years, but actions tell.

Mother from Roane County, Va., tells Arie West to observe the illustration of the Virgin Mary riding down to Egypt. The blessed Virgin did not ride astride, and Mother considers it immodest to do so, or to wear a slit skirt.

BOYS AND GIRLS

How About the Birds?

Dear boys and girls:—Are you feeding the birds and counting the different varieties who respond to your loving attention? Are you interesting all your little friends in the necessity of protecting the birds? Tell us if you have formed a bird club, by banding together to feed, protect and house the various birds. Young friend, now is the time to put up your new bird houses.—Martha Holden.

SHORT AND SWEET.

John McMullen, Denmark, Ore., swims and plays the violin. He lives six miles from Cape Blanco, the most western point of the United States.

Alice Parsons, Ovenfork, Ky., likes "St. Elmo," Lena Rivers" and "Thelma."

Mildred M. Carlson, 10, Hill City, Minn., has lived in seven western states, and was born in California. His hobby is music.

Ethel F. Goss, Bradford, N. H., wants to exchange cards with girls born on Feb. 20.

Lucile McKinney, 13, Morgantown, W. Va., likes music and fancy work.

How many have thought of the birds and fed them? I have. There are two woodpeckers and two chickadees that come to eat.—C. N., Cayutaville, N. Y.

"What happens in a minute, but doesn't happen in a thousand years?" is a riddle which Juanita Garner, Unionville, Mo., will answer.

Mary Poe, Clifton, N. C., likes to ride horseback over the mountains.

Ernestine Pratt, Lincolnville, Pa., has lived with her grandparents since the death of her mother. True friends are among her hobbies, so we believe that Ernestine is a true friend herself.

Nina Cunningham, Coshocton, O., lives on a farm with the pleasing name of Hill-Crest. She wants her twin December 31, 1897.

Lucile Lee, 1415 Fulton avenue, Hannibal, Mo., was 18 last November 4. Her father is a veteran of the civil war.

Sylvia Rankin, Newbury, W. Va., says his father has his grandfather's first razor. Another relic to add to The Blade list.

G. B. Fitty, Wick, W. Va., 19, loves his state. His father has taken The Blade "about 40 years."

Marvin Young, Gaines, W. Va., received a gold badge for year's constant Sunday school attendance.

Iva Lee Miller, Johnson City, Tenn., is a little cripple who would enjoy cards. She has never walked.

POETS' CORNER

FLOWER SERMONS

By Alice Matthews.

If you cannot voice a lecture
That the world will gladly hear,
Or speak out an earnest pleading
Of instructive duty clear,
You can stand within a garden
'Neath its cloistered flora spread
And can listen to flower sermons
With a bowed and humble head.

If you cannot, upward springing,
Gain command of mighty power,
With an old patrician flaunting
That man trafleth for an hour—
You can plant a rare green ivy
In its dewy freshness pure,
And can cover up your sorrows
In its circling curl secure.

If you feel your heart grow restless
For some wider visioned scope,
Ah! just plant a bulb-collection
And then watch their blooming hope;
You can learn full many a lesson
In the green isles of the sod,
And can prove in hymn of flowers
The reflected power of God.

If the clink of gold and silver
Seems to woo you for its worth,
Then these lines are truly needed
In your corner of the earth—
For the rolling and the tossing
Of a human heart should know
The sweet-scented seed instructors
That all flower-gardens grow.

OLD-FASHIONED THINGS

By Walter G. Doty in Farm Journal.

There is a charm about old-fashioned things;
Grandmother's spinning-wheel, her Paisley shawl,
Her candle-molds, her quaint, old-fashioned rings,
The tall old clock that used to guard the hall,
The andirons and the old blue willow-ware,
The highboy and the old carved rocking-chair.

And grandma, too, we feel was part of these,
As charming, quaint, and yes, as antiquate;
Forgetting 'mid our new facilities,
That grandma, in her day, was up to date
And used her candle-molds and goose-quill pen
In lieu of better tools undreamed of then.

And we forget our own grandchildren may
Smile in superior fashion at the sight
Of many things of which we're proud today;
Our telephone, steam heat and Tungsten light—
And sigh a bit and wonder as they laugh
At our dear, quaint, old-fashioned phonograph.

MOTHER'S ROOM

Vick's Magazine.

'Tis the cheeriest room in the household,
With window-seat, battered and bruised;
Where the carpets, the chairs and the table
Are never too good to be used.

Here little ones come with their sorrows,
Or bubble with laughter and noise;
Bring sweetest caresses and kisses,
And scatter their books and their toys.

There's an unceasing patter of small feet,
An opening and shutting of doors;
And the room that was swept and garnished
Is covered with spoils and stores.

If the threads of their lives get tangled,
She quietly straightens them out,
And gathers them, sweetly united,
Her little low rocker about.

Dear mother, o'er all presiding,
O, honored and beautiful queen,
You gather your loving subjects
With a grace that rarely is seen.

Then who, to keep spotless and tidy
The carpets and windows and doors,
Would lose the sweet laughter of childhood,
And love from such beautiful stores?

TIRED

"Tired," oh, yes! so tired, dear!
The day has been so long,
But shadowy gloaming draweth near,
'Tis time for the even song;
I'm ready to go to rest at last,
Ready to say good-night,
The sunset glory darkens fast,
Tomorrow will bring me light.

It has seemed so long since morning tide,
And I have been left so long,
Young, smiling faces thronged my side
When the early sunlight shone;
But they grew tired long ago,
And I saw them sink to rest
With folded hands and brows of snow,
On the green earth's mother breast.

Sing once again "Abide With Me,"
That sweetest evening hymn,
And now, "Good-night," I cannot see,
The light has grown so dim.
"Tired," ah, yes! so tired, dear!
I shall soundly sleep tonight,
With never a dream and never a fear,
To wake in the morning's light.

THE UNFINISHED PRAYER

"Now I lay me—say it, darling,"
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending,
O'er her folded finger tips.
"Down to sleep," "To sleep," she murmured,
And the curly head bent low,
"I pray the Lord," I gently added—
"You can say it all, I know."

"P'ay de Lord," the words came faintly—
Fainter still, "my soul to teep,"
Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And my child was fast asleep.
But the dewy eyes half opened
When I clasped her to my breast,
And the dear voice gently whispered,
"Mamma, Dod knows all de yest."

Oh, the trusting, sweet confiding
Of the child-heart! Would that I
Thus might trust my Heavenly Father,
He who hears my feeblest cry.

GOLDEN SILENCE

Richard Burton.

When one I knew had passed away,
A man was found to smoothly say,
Much that was tender, praiseful, sweet,
Of him still lying at our feet;

But other two, in homelier guise,
Looked shyly in each other's eyes
Clutched hands, and then with vision blurred,
Choked down a sob, and spoke no word.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP

(Copy of the lines found in the knapsack of a soldier of the civil war, after he had been slain in battle. It is not known by whom the poem was written.)

Near the campfire's flickering light,
In my blanket bed I lie,
Gazing through the shades of night
And the twinkling stars on high.
O'er me spirits in the air
Silent vigils seem to keep,
As I breathe my childhood's prayer,
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

Sadly the whippoorwill
In the boughs of yonder tree;
Laughingly the dancing rill
Swells the midnight melody.
Foemen may be lurking near,
In the canyon, dark and deep.
Low I breathe in Jesus' ear,
"I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep."

'Mid those stars one face I see
(One the Savior turned away),
Mother, who in infancy
Taught my baby lips to pray.
Her sweet spirit hovers near,
In this lonely mountain brake,
Take me to her, Savior, dear,
"If I should die before I wake."

Fainter glows the flickering light,
As each ember slowly dies;
Plaintively the birds of night
Fill the air with sad'ning cries.
Over me they seem to cry,
"You may nevermore awake."
Low I lisp, "If I should die
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take."

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take.

A Message To Women

Those of Middle Age Especially.

When you have found no remedy for the horrors that oppress you during change of life, when through the long hours of the day it seems as though your back would break, when your head aches constantly, you are nervous, depressed and suffer from those dreadful bearing down pains, don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the safest and surest remedy, and has carried hundreds of women safely through this critical period.

Read what these three women say:

From Mrs. Hornung, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"I am writing to let you know how much your medicine has done for me. I failed terribly during the last winter and summer and every one remarked about my appearance. I suffered from a female trouble and always had pains in my back, no appetite and at times was very weak.

"I was visiting at a friend's house one day and she thought I needed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and have gained eight pounds, have a good appetite and am feeling better every day. Everybody is asking me what I am doing and I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. You may publish this letter if you wish and I hope others who have the same complaint will see it and get health from your medicine as I did."—Mrs. A. HORNUNG, 91 Stanton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Was A Blessing To This Woman.

So. RICHMOND, VA.—"I was troubled with a bearing down pain and a female weakness and could not stand long on my feet. Of all the medicines I took nothing helped me like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now regular and am getting along fine. I cannot praise the Compound too much. It has been a blessing to me and I hope it will be to other women."—Mrs. D. TYLER, 23 West Clopton St., South Richmond, Va.

Pains in Side, Could Hardly Stand.

LODI, VIS.—"I was in a bad condition, suffering from a female trouble, and I had such pains in my sides I could hardly move. Before I had taken the whole of one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt better, and now I am well and can do a good day's work. I tell everybody what your medicine has done for me."—Mrs. JOHN THOMPSON, Lodi, Wisconsin.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

For Excessive
URIC ACID
TAKE FF

Each Tablet Contains Carbonate Lithia, Cascarin, Oil Juniper, Ext. Corn Silk, Ext. Pichi, Ext. Buchu and Ext. Uva Ursi.

To every reader of The Weekly Blade who gets up mornings nervous, tired and miserable; who has backache, headache, poor appetite, limb weariness and lack of energy; whose bladder is weak, sore and inflamed, urine scalds, is hard to pass, full of sediment, too frequent and perhaps gets you up nights; whose joints, muscles and cords are swollen, painful and stiff.

There should be comfort in the fact that the Fidelity Formula Company, Dept. 48 AA, Middletown, Conn., (a well established and responsible concern), are distributing a remedy of splendid quality called FF and whose ingredients are so wholesome and harmless they are not afraid to make them public.

If you will cut out this notice and send to above company together with your address, 3 most troublesome symptoms and 10c toward introductory expenses they will ship you by return parcel post without further cost or obligation one regular

75 Cent Case for Proof

containing 45 tablets or 15 days treatment for all ordinary cases.

So confident are they of the smooth, steady and natural action of FF that after using it all if you are not clearly convinced it is getting down to the cause of the trouble and bringing more solid comfort and genuine benefit than anything you have ever used they will return the 25c without any argument. This offer is limited to those who have never tried FF and only one case to a family. All dealings confidential. Send now while you have the opportunity.

LIVED 40,000 YEARS AGO

Taxidermists at the Paris natural history museum are now engaged in preparing the body of a huge mammoth, which lived 40,000 years ago, and was recently found frozen in a Siberian ice block. The animal was so large it had to be quartered before being brought to Paris. The museum experts discovered in a vein a few drops of a brownish substance, which on analysis proved to be blood, which had remained liquid through 400 centuries. The carcass is in excellent condition. The hide is quite intact and the flesh shows no signs of decomposition.

BASEBALL OUTFIT FREE

BOYS! Here is your chance to get a fine baseball outfit, consisting of complete suit, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, good quality, extra well sewed, or combination of big catcher's mitt, fielder's glove, catcher's mask, (extra strong and durable) and rubber center ball, big league style, or fine chest protector. **Will Not Cost One Cent.** Send your name and we will send you 8 set of our fine pictures for tintypes of at 25 cents each. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you outfit as described. **WRITE TODAY** for pictures. No harm done. Take back what you can't sell.
M. O. Seitz, 3M52 Chicago

How To Gain Flesh

A simple but sure way to increase the weight, it is asserted by several well known physicians is to take regularly for several months one or two 3 grain hypo-nuclane tablets after each meal. These little tablets have the distinguished merit of increasing the red and white blood corpuscles, aiding digestion and promoting assimilation and absorption of the elements in the food which go to make blood and solid tissues. They are obtainable in sealed packages. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY C.H.MEYER CLEVELAND OHIO

QUIT Tobacco

For your wife's sake—for your friend's sake—for your health's sake—QUIT! Quit for good and always, but don't punish yourself in quitting, for it is not necessary. Read our free book—"*The Tobacco Problem*"—then use your own judgement. Address,
THE DEWEY CO., Dept. D, St. Louis, Mo.

Relief For Rupture Without Operation
We Allow A 60-Day Test—
Entirely At Our Own Risk—To Prove It

No longer any need to drag through life at the mercy of leg-strap and spring trusses. No reason in the world for letting them force you to undergo a dangerous operation.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 134 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggistores should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.
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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

THE FENIANS

Please give what information you can concerning the Fenians.—C. M. V., Herrick, Ill.

Fenians is a name said to be derived from Fionn of Finn, an Irish hero of the second century, assumed in recent years by those Irish who formed a brotherhood in their own country and in America with the intention of delivering Ireland from the sovereignty of England and establishing an Irish republic. About the end of 1861 the Fenian Brotherhood was regularly organized in America, and its chief council, consisting of a "head center" and five other members, which had its seat at New York, soon had branches in every state of the Union, while at the same time large numbers joined the cause in Ireland. The close of the American civil war, when large numbers of trained Irish soldiers were released from service, was thought to be a convenient time for taking decisive steps. Two risings were planned in Ireland, but they were both stopped by the English government. An invasion of Canada was attempted in 1866. The advocates of Ireland's independence counted on aid from the veterans of the civil war who were incensed at the attitude of England toward the United States during the war. In this they were not disappointed, as among the trained men who were under command of General Sweeney, himself an ex-officer of the United States army, there were many men not of Irish blood or lineage. The troops under Gen. Sweeney are estimated to have been at least 35,000 in number, and the reserve forces that never went to the frontier numbered about 200,000. General Sweeney's men, in May, 1866, were stationed at various points on the frontier from Lake Erie to Lake Champlain. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were sent north, a sufficient amount for 50,000 men, but the United States officials hearing of the expected raid, seized the consignment of arms addressed to suspected Fenians. An attempt was made to regain them, but the officers were arrested by the United States government. General O'Neill invaded Canada by way of Fort Erie, and two battles followed, in both of which O'Neill was successful. One known as the "Battle of Ridgeway," occurred June 1, 1866. Reinforcements not arriving as expected, O'Neill abandoned the place and returned to the American side. The whole movement was crushed at the time by the United States forces under General Meade, who acted under instruction in accordance with the treaty between England and the United States. On September, 18, 1867, occurred in England, the release by force of prisoners from the prison van which was conveying Kelly, the Fenian chief, and his assistant, Deasy, to Manchester prison. In 1870 and 1871 another and unsuccessful attempt was made to gain a foothold in Canada. Various organizations have taken up the cause for which the Fenians labored, and other methods have been used to secure some form of self government for Ireland.

THE WRIGHT BROTHERS

Please give a biography of the Wright brothers.—G. C., Cyclone, W. Va.

Wilbur Wright, the elder of the two brothers, was born near Millville, Ind., April 16, 1867, and died May 30, 1912. He was the son of Milton and Susan Catherine (Koerner) Wright. He was educated in the high schools of Richmond, Ind., and Dayton, O., and received the honorary degree of B. S. from Earlham College, Ind., in 1909 and that of LL.D. from Oberlin College, O., in 1910. He was married and since 1903, with his brother Orville, devoted his time to heavier-than-air flying machines, patented by Wright Bros. in the leading countries of the world. The first test was made at Kitty Hawk, N. C., in 1903, and a successful long distance test near Dayton, O., in 1905. He made numerous flights in the United States and abroad, and sold a machine to the United States government for $30,000; awarded gold medal by the French Academy of Science, in 1909, and also many others.

Orville Wright was born at Dayton, O., August 19, 1871. He was educated in the public and high schools to 1888; honorary degrees of B. S., Earlham College, Indiana, 1909, and LL.D., Oberlin College, O., in 1910. He is unmarried. He is a member of the Aero Club of America.

THE HAGUE

Will you kindly give a description of The Hague?—Wilkesville, Ill.

The Hague, Holland, is one of the chief towns, practiacly the capital of the kingdom. It is situated within three miles of the sea. It is the residence of the queen and of the foreign ambassadors, and the seat of the states-general of the Netherlands, and of the principal part of the administration of the kingdom.

Among the most important structure are the royal palace, the palace of the Prince of Orange, the palace of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the town hall, the municipal museum, the royal library and the national monument, erected in 1813 to commemorate the restoration of Dutch independence. There are also many other monuments to attract attention. The parks, gardens, markets and suburbs of the city are famous for their beauty and intcrest. The special educational facilities of the city are excellent, and there are good public schools. The Hague is not a manufacturing or commercial city, its chief revenue being derived from the throngs of foreigners, who visit the city and watering place on the coast. The origin of The Hague may be traced to the building of a hunting seat here of the counts of Holland in 1250. It is the birthplace of William II., Prince of Orange and William III., Prince of Orange and king of England.

ORIGIN OF SWINE

Please tell something of the origin of the different breeds of domestic swine.—W. J., Lynn, Ala.

Swine belong to the natural family "Suidae," including several genera and many species and domesticated races. The hogs proper, both wild and tame, belong to the genus "Sus." The exact zoological origin of the domestic hog is not clearly made out. It is generally considered to have descended from the wild boar of Europe, Africa and Asia. It is likely, however, that an Indian species has entered into the evolution of the domestic forms. The hog seems to have come into domestication in the Orient. It tends to run wild in mild climates, as in our southern states. The many different breeds are produced by crossing one kind with another to improve the original breed. The name of the Berkshires, for instance, comes from the county of Berks, England. The original Berkshire was of ancient origin, and very little is known regarding it. In order to improve them, it is said by some that black Siamese boars were used on the old Berkshire sow, and some persons state that Chinese boars were also used. The Cheshire originated in Jefferson county, New York, and dates from about 1855. It was produced by crossing the Yorkshire on the white pigs of the district. The Swine Breeders' convention in 1872 adopted the name Cheshire for the breed. The Yorkshires were practically descended from a race of large white hogs that were common in Yorkshire and the adjacent counties for a long time. By crossing these large hogs with the finer-boned Leicester, the breed was considerably improved. In this manner all of the breeds were evolved.

Hogs should be bred with the same kind of stock in order to keep up the standard of the breed, but it is not best to breed those related to one another.

JOSEPH H. INGRAHAM

Please tell something of the life of Joseph Holt Ingraham.—H. M. New Albany, Ind.

Joseph Holt Ingraham, the American novelist, was born at Portland, Me., in 1809; died at Holly Springs, Miss., in 1860. After a brief experience of mercantile life, he became a teacher in Washington College, Natchez, Miss., and in 1836 published his first book, The Southwest by a Yankee. Thenceforth in rapid succession, Burton, or the Sieges; Captain Kyd, The Dancing Feather, and other romances of small literary merit, some of which attained a large circulation. He subsequently entered the Episcopal ministry and was rector of a parish and of St. Thomas' Hall, an academy for boys in Holly Springs. He still continued to write, publishing Prince of the House of David and The Pillar of Fire, The Throne of David, which were widely popular but nearly worthless from a literary point of view.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

I would like to have some information about mothers' pension laws in the different states.—D. J., Vandalia, Mich.

The state of New Jersey in April, 1913, passed an "Act to promote home life for dependent children." The first section of the act will give an idea of the general scope, other state laws being somewhat similar to that of New Jersey. "Any widow who is the mother of a child or children under the age of 16, and who is unable to support them and maintain her home may present a petition for assistance to the court of common pleas of the county wherein she resides.' In connection with the country-wide discussion of the education and best development of the child many definite steps for preserving to the child the benefits gained from proper home influences have been taken. Many states have enacted legislation that will enable mothers too poor to maintain their children, to keep them at home instead of placing them in various institutions. This is being done through a pension or allowance system. Thirteen state legislatures have passed these "widows' pension" laws, the greater part of them being within the last year. A number of cities have provided similar aid by municipal ordinances. The first bill introduced in the New York state legislature passed the lower house but failed in the senate. In Illinois the provision, which is a section of the juvenile law was passed two years and went into operation July 1, 1911. California and Colorado followed. Since January, 1912, 11 more states, Washington, Utah South Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have passed similar laws. In addition Missouri has authorized Kansas City to adopt the system. Wisconsin has been conducting a similar enterprise in a limited way and in three other states city ordinances have established therein the system.

TO SILVER MIRRORS

Will the Question Bureau please give a method of silvering mirrors?—J. W. N., Ironton, Ky.

The following is a good method of silvering a mirror. Pour three drachms of quicksilver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a table, face downwards, place the foil upon the back, lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place on it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; put upon it enough weight to press it down tight, and let it remain in that position for a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH

Kindly give a biography of Adolphus Busch.—G. B. C., Bemus Point, N. Y.

Adolphus Busch was born near Mainz, Germany in 1842 and died in 1913. He received superior educational advantages, completing a course of study at a noted collegiate institution of Belgium. After being connected with a large mercantile house at Cologne for a time he came to the United States, and arrived in St. Louis in 1857, finding employment there with a wholesale commission house. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the federal army and served fourteen months. Upon attaining his majority he received sufficient means from his father's estate to establish, in St. Louis, a brewer's supply business, which he continued until 1866, when he formed a partnership with Eberhard Annheuser, who was owner of the Bavarian brewery, which had a small but well established trade. In 1873 Mr. Busch discovered a process of bottling beers to withstand the temperature of all climates, which enabled him to extend his trade to all portions of the globe. In the same year the firm of E. Anheuser & Co. was incorporated, which was changed, upon the death of Mr. Anheuser in 1880, to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, with Mr. Busch as president. Under his management the business increased phenomenally. Besides his large interest in the brewing association he was also interested in many other enterprises. He was a man of great benevolence and generosity and spent much time in travel abroad and through the United States. He was married in 1861 to Lilly Anheuser.

MISCELLANEOUS

R. C. H., Weston, W. Va.—Apply to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, for a list of topographic maps.

A. B., Lancaster, Ohio—James Everhardt, the revolutionary soldier, was born in 1769 and died in 1852. He was with Washington at Valley Forge. We are unable to give you a more complete record of his life.

W. O. R., Big Clifty, Ky.—No statement was ever made in The Blade to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt said he "longed to see the time when this country would be ruled by a Catholic President." Your friend is mistaken.

G. W. V., Martinsburg, W. Va.—There is, so far as we know, no stated penalty for violation of the copyright laws. Damages may be collected for injuries sustained by the person holding the copyright of an article. This, we take it, is a matter for courts to determine. The publication of an article without carrying the copyright notice violates the copyright law and opens the way for damages.

Tobacco Habit Banished

In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drugs. Satisfactory results guaranteed in every case. Write Newell Pharmacal Co., Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.—Adv.

BANANA EXPORTS ENORMOUS

3,500,000,000 Shipped Into This Country Last Year.

From the rare luxury and tropical curiosity of 40 years ago, the banana has become almost as common and well known as the apple, and, taken the year round, considerably less expensive. From the crowded markets of New York to the cross roads country store of Arkansas, the yellow bunch is as familiar as is the homely barrel of potatoes, and the enormous quantity of this nourishing fruit consumed by the people of the United States is astounding.

"If you did not eat 40 bananas last year, you did not have your share," writes Franklin Adams, editor of the Monthly Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. "More than 46,000,000 bunches, or more than 3,500,000,000 bananas, were imported by the United States in 1913. The immensity of these shipments can be more readily grasped by the statement that they would cover an area over 20 feet wide reaching from New York to San Francisco, or, placed end to end, would extend more than thirteen times around the earth at the equator. The "slip" in the peels would launch the ships of the world. The wholesale value of the 1913 importation at point of export was more than $15,393,000, while in all probability the consuming public of the United States expended more than $40,000,000 for this delectable fruit."

FREE
$150. PIANO
PURCHASE BOND
GIVEN FOR A SOLUTION TO THIS REBUS

Send in your solution at once. Also send with your solution the names of two or more families in your vicinity who have no Piano.

We are offering this Purchasing Bond to apply only as part payment on the purchase of one of our high grade Pianos, or Player-Pianos, in order to secure the names of families who have no instrument so we can get them interested in our method of Factory-to-Home selling.

We will send you the Bond, Free Trial Order Blank, Catalogues and full particulars regarding our great money-saving-plan to Piano Buyers.

Answers must be in our office within 90 days from date of this paper.

Send in your answer on this, or a separate sheet of paper, at once to

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GRATITUDE REWARDED!
FREE OFFER
MADE FOR THIRD TIME!

Toledo Weekly Blade readers are grateful people and their glowing words of appreciation and gratitude have so stirred the heart of Catarrh Specialist Sproule, that for the third time he offers a FREE Treatment for Catarrh to all who apply.

Doubtless, you read the other two advertisements and remember that the Specialist set aside a certain number of treatments to be given away FREE. You remember too, that Catarrh Specialist Sproule is an authority on Catarrh in its every form and that after 25 years of study and experience, he has perfected a method of treatment which cures, even many cases hitherto thought hopeless.

The two previous offers of FREE Treatment have met with a wonderful response. Not only were the number set aside exhausted in short order; but the gratitude expressed for help and benefit received has been overwhelming. "I cannot thank you enough for showing me your new method which drives out Catarrh horrible, loathsome Catarrh, and makes Heaven within me and around me," has been the burden of hundreds of letters received. And just think, these letters have come from YOUR friends and neighbors—people who like yourself read the Toledo Weekly Blade.

Catarrh Treatments FREE

Now this third offer is made to you. Do you want to get rid of your Catarrh? Send for a Free Treatment. Do you want to feel like a new person? Send for a Free Treatment NOW. Would you rid yourself of that fear that your Catarrh is developing into incurable trouble? Write for a Free Treatment this moment. Take the paper in your hand—get pen and ink—a pencil will do—address a post card or note to SPECIALIST SPROULE, 43 TRADE BUILDING, BOSTON, and ask for a Free Treatment.

You see it is a very simple thing to do for so large a gain. Remember it won't cost you a penny to try for yourself the new method, which is attracting such wide spread attention and which has cured thousands of cases of Catarrh.

Be among the grateful ones for this offer. Send for a FREE Treatment and you will bless the day you saw this advertisement.

Send off now. Remember the supply goes quickly. Write CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 43 TRADE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Where Do Pins Go?

The output of pins is large, and if the outgo were not also large the country soon would be overstocked with these essential articles of daily use, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Many persons wonder what becomes of the pins, and a French scientist has deemed the question of sufficient moment to make a painstaking investigation. The pins, he says, go back to the dust of mother earth. His experiments have shown that an ordinary pin left exposed to the elements will disappear in 18 months. A common hairpin will dissolve into dust in 154 days. A steel pin will vanish into dust in 18 months, but a polished steel needle will withstand the ravages of time for a period of 2 1-2 years.

It is a matter of common knowledge that pins and similar articles which become imbedded in the earth will gradually melt away and finally become a part of the soil. Nobody except a scientist, however, would undertake to keep time on the process of dissolution and figure out the exact life of a pin which has been lost in the mud or swallowed in dust.

Pins are useful, but they are cheap, and no one gives much thought to their conservation. Billions of pins are lost in this country every year and are resolved into parent dust, but if the people took a sudden notion to be economical in this respect half the pin factories would have to go out of business, and members of the Pinmakers' Union would be out of a job. Even in the waste of pins, therefore, there is stimulus to industry. The schoolboy's composition had it that "pins have saved thousands of lives by people not swallowing them." In other and more substantial ways they are "life-savers," which the world, though ofttimes it despitefully uses them, cannot get along without.

AFRICA TO USE OIL

The use of oil will mark a new era in river navigation in Central Africa, as hitherto the use of wood has been a drawback in many ways. Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the large supply required, and it has been necessary for the steamers to make frequent stops for fuel. Diesel engines are being installed on many of the river steamers, and all the new craft destined for the Congo are of the oil-burning type.

On the railways of Belgium which are owned by the government, firemen receive $15.20 to $22.80 a month, the higher wage only after 15 years of service. In the United States they receive about $80 a month.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, March 16.

SENATE—The suffrage resolution for constitutional ammendment was temporarily laid aside. Many telegrams were submitted to the Senate urging an immediate vote on suffrage or demanding that it be postponed until after the big May demonstration. Senator McCumber concluded his speech favoring the Federal grain inspection bill. The lobby committee summoned President Bowles, of the Fore River Ship Building Company, to testify tomorrow about alleged lobbying for toll exemptions. The rural credits committee continued hearings on the pending bill. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—Debate continued on the agricultural appropriation bill. Full committee on interstate commerce approved the interstate trade commission bill. A letter received from Chairman Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, urging a modern building for that commission which now pays $79,299 annually in rentals.

Tuesday, March 17.

SENATE—Senator Borah in a noted speech on female suffrage, predicted there would be no constitutional amendment on that subject until the fifteenth amendment was repealed. Senator Martin reported the urgent deficiency bill, and gave notice that he would call it up today. Senator Townsend addressed the Senate on the subject of a deep waterway between the lakes and the Atlantic. Cotter T. Bride was nominated to be a member of the District excise board. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—An omnibus pension bill was passed, after which debate was begun on the rivers and harbors appropriations bill with an agreement that general discussion should close in nine hours and fifteen minutes. A subcommittee of the judiciary committee reported that a resolution of censure for Representative McDermott of Illinois, be adopted. The District committee voted to report favorably the amended George bill, which now provides for true value assessments of real and personal property in the District. The interstate commerce committee took testimony in favor of authorizing price fixing. Representative Kahn, of California, and Moore, of Pennsylvania, opposed repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act, and attacked the administration's foreign policy.

Wednesday, March 18.

SENATE—Senator Jones, of Washington, arraigned the administration on account of its Panama Canal tolls policy. The fixing of the day for taking the vote on the female suffrage amendment was again postponed. Urgent deficiency appropriation bill was passed, amendments to eliminate $500,000 for maintenance of Mexican refugees being voted down. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—The report on the Johnson-Prouty plan of increasing taxation revenues in the District was submitted to the House. The District committee held hearings on proposed legislation to eliminate the alley evil in Washington. Bills on the calendar were considered on the floor. The interstate commerce committee heard arguments favoring giving the Interstate Commerce Commission control of gas pipe lines.

Thursday, March 19.

SENATE—Senator Jones pressed for action on his resolution calling on the president for information on the Panama tolls controversy. Land committee favorably acted on a resolution for government acquisition of Monticello. Lobby committee agreed to meet tomorrow and agree on taking further testimony on the alleged Panama tolls lobby. Senator Smith of South Carolina, gave notice he would ask passage of his cotton grading bill tomorrow.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the river and harbor appropriation bill. Mines committee arranged plans for further testimony on the Colorado and Michigan strike trouble. Representative Vollmer, Democrat of Iowa, delivered a maiden propriety speech. Captain W. H. Westcott of San Francisco, testified before the marine committee in favor of the Hardy bill. Currency committee engaged H. P. Willis of New York to draft a rural credits bill. Appointed a committee to confer with President Wilson on rewards for Col. Goethals and other Panama Canal workers. Mines committee arranged to take the testimony of John Mitchell on the Calumet strike.

Friday, March 20.

SENATE—Lobby committee took testimony on the charge that a fund has been raised to defeat the Hughes bill to regulate shipments of convict labor products. Protests from the American Seamen's Association against the recent London safety-at-sea convention was presented by Mr. La Follette.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the rivers and harbors appropriations bill. Mines committee acted favorably on Representative Taylor's bill for new experiment stations. Arrangements were made to hear John Mitchell testify on the Michigan copper strike situation.

Saturday, March 21.

SENATE—Referred to the foreign relations committee the Jones resolution calling on the president for full information of protests against the Panama tolls exemption.

HOUSE—Debate was resumed on the river and harbor bill.

Do You Want Money?

THEN LISTEN! You can have it if you will put your name and address on a postal card today and mail it to us at once. We will put you in your own, quick-paying business where you will make $5 to $20 a day. You can do it just the same as our other men. Here are some late reports: Cable, of Wyo., writes: "**Made $27.00 in 2 hours.**" Bryant, of Colo., made **$16.00 in 6 hours.** Evans of Miss., says: "**Made $15.75 last Tuesday.**" Perry, of Ky., "**Made $50.00 in 2 days.**" Hundreds of actual, bona fide letters like these on file.

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YOUR EYES MADE STRONGER FOR $1.50

Read any type, thread smallest needle without eye strain or headache. "Eye Ease" glasses, 7-day free trial. No obligation. Write today for expert "Eye Ease" eyetester. Globe Spectacle House, Box 241, Dept. D, Chicago, Illinois.

EARTH'S OLDEST MAN IS FOUND

Skeleton, Buried Hundreds of Thousands of Years, Unearthed.

That a highly developed human race inhabited Africa many hundred thousands oeyfar ago is shown, according to Dr. Hans Reck, professor of paleontology of Berlin, by the discovery of a perfectly preserved fossil human skeleton in the desert of German East Africa.

The skeleton was extracted from diluvial strata in a dry and desert canyon, once apparently a fertile equatorial swamp. The fossil is one of the most remarkable in existence, being quite perfect in teeth, skull, ribs, breast bone, and extremities, despite its incalculable age proved by fossils of extinct animals which surrounded it. The skeleton shows few signs of "undeveloped" humanity.

"At this geological epoch a very highly developed human race inhabited the African continent," declares the doctor. "The fossil was found in tufa limestone and must have been deposited there when the existing desert was an equatorial swamp—that is, at the period when Central Europe was passing through the glacial epoch."

The same tufa excavations revealed monstrous elephants, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, gigantic apes, and many other animals either extinct or degenerated. The skeleton is believed to be much nearer than anything yet discovered to the original foundation of the human race.

President Wilson Tells What Kind of Fellow He Is

Washington, March 21.—Woodrow Wilson unbosomed himself to the members of the National Press Club of Washington yesterday, telling them in a frank, conversational way how he felt as President of the United States, how difficult it was for him to imagine himself as the chief executive with the formal amenities of the position, and how he had struggled to be as free as an ordinary individual with the restraints of his office.

It was an intimate picture of Woodrow Wilson, the man, drawn by himself, on the occasion of the "house warming" at the Press Club's new quarters. The President did not intend to have his remarks reported, but later, at the request of the club, the unusual speech was made public.

"I was just thinking of my sense of confusion of identity, sometimes, when I read articles about myself. I have never read an article about myself in which I recognized myself, and I have come to have the impression that I must be some kind of a fraud, because I think a great many of the articles are written in absolute good faith.

"I tremble to think of the variety and falseness in the impressions I make, and it is being borne in on me so that it may change my very disposition—that I am a cold and removed person who has a thinking machine inside which he adjusts to the circumstances which he does not allow to be moved by any winds of affection or emotion of any kind, but turns like a cold searchlight on anything that is presented to his attention and makes it work. I am not aware of having any detachable apparatus inside of me. On the contrary, if I were to interpret myself, I would say that my constant embarrassment is to restrain the emotions that are inside of me.

"You may not believe it but I some times feel like a fire from a far from extinct volcano, and if the lava does not seem to spill over, it is because you are not high enough to see into the basin.

"Because truly, gentlemen, in the position which I now occupy there is a sort of, I do not know how else to express it than to say passionate sense of being connected with my fellow men in a peculiar relationship of responsibility. Not merely the responsibility of office, but God knows there are enough things in this world that need to be corrected.

I forget by one means or another that I am President of the United States. One means by which I forget is to get a rattling good detective story, get after some imaginary offender and chase him all over—preferably any continent but this. Because the various parts of this continent are becoming painfully suggestive to me. The postoffices, and many other things which stir reminiscences, have 'sickled them o'er with a pale cast of thought.' There are postoffices to which I wouldn't think of mailing a letter, which I can't think of without trembling with the knowledge of all the heartburnings of the struggle there was in connection with getting somebody installed as postmaster."

A New Cure For Rupture.

Without The Use of Trusses.

At the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, in Buffalo, N. Y., for the past ten years have been performed the most wonderful cures of rupture and false rupture and with greater uniform success than at any other hospital in the country. The Staff of Physicians and Surgeons at the Invalids' Hotel have made radical cures in over 5,000 cases, and this without ill effects in any case. A remarkable record is this, when you consider that with very few exceptions patients are able to be out of bed the day following treatment and have since remained cured. The treatment is painless and safe. Neither ether nor chloroform is used. The average case requires but ten days' stay in the Institution. After leaving the Institute a bandage is worn for a month or so, until all swelling has disappeared, after which time the bandage or truss may be permanently removed.

There is no safety in depending upon a truss of any kind. Every man who has suffered the agonies of a strangulated hernia undoubtedly thought himself safe until the very hour of death. Both the rupture and the truss keep up a mental strain, and induce nervous debility and various organic weaknesses of the kidneys, bladder and associate organs. There is no longer any need of wearing these clumsy, awkward, chafing old trusses that, at best, give only partial relief, but never cure; often inflicting great injury, and inducing inflammation and strangulation from which many die annually.

If any one should doubt the above statement, they have only to write the Institute, and they will receive a pamphlet, giving the names of a number of people to whom they can write and verify this statement. A chronic disease which may baffle the skill of the general practitioner may yet be permanently cured by the physician who has made one line of disease a specialty. It would be just as absurd for a professor in a medical college presuming to lecture on all subjects as for the one physician to presume to understand the nature and cure of every disease.

That is why Dr. R. V. Pierce established the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute many years ago—with a full staff of Physicians and Surgeons—who though educated to practice in all departments of medicine are here assigned to a special department only—to which each specialist devotes his entire time, study and attention.

There are over one hundred diseases of the kidneys. Each disease requires special treatment, diet and hygiene. No one remedy can cure all these various diseases. Each case demands particular treatment, and that is why the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., has had such great success in curing kidney disease in its various phases.

The Physicians and Surgeons employed in this completely equipped Sanitarium are among the most experienced and skillful in the country, men who have made these diseases their life study, and whose highest ambition is to excel in their treatment. How well they have succeeded may be judged from the fact that their practice embraces cases from every state and territory of the Union, as well as from foreign lands. Many thousands are annually treated either through correspondence or at this Institution, founded by Dr. R. V. Pierce many years ago. It's an old adage that "Experience makes perfect," and the skilled specialist in this field of practice cures thousands of cases which have been abandoned as incurable by general practitioners.

A chemical and microscopical test of the water from the human body will tell whether the kidneys are in good health or not. These tests of health are conducted by expert physicians and chemists every day at this Institution. Such examinations are made without charge. All you have to do is to send a sample by express to the Invalids' Hotel, at the same time write a letter and you will promptly receive the result of the analysis and this absolutely *without charge.*

This remedial home as established by Dr. Pierce is supplied with every known apparatus and means of cure, for its aim is to avoid surgical operations whenever possible.

Great care is exercised not to over encourage those who consult the specialists of this institution that no false hopes may be raised.

Many thousands are annually treated both through correspondence and at this Institute. Every one consulting by letter or in person receives the most careful and considerate attention. All communications are treated as strictly confidential.

No charge whatever is made for consultation.

Write the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Famous Autofiller Fountain Pen
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A beautiful self-filler and self-cleaner — of fine, highly polished rubber. Extra large. Warranted 14-kt. gold pen with a "Diamond" iridium point. Guaranteed perfect or your money back.

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This Coupon and **89 Cents** will entitle any reader of The Weekly Blade to one Genuine "AUTO-FILLER" FOUNTAIN PEN —sent postage prepaid.
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MUSIC LESSONS FREE

In Your Own Home

A wonderful offer to every lover of music, whether a beginner or an advanced player.

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number, if you desire) for Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Cornet, Voice Culture, Sight Singing, Mandolin or 'Cello, given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You get one or two lessons weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small. Hundreds of pupils write: "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one term in my home than in three terms with private teachers." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my eleven-year-old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

Don't say you cannot learn music, but write to-day, sending coupon below (Letter or Postcard will do).

Special course in modern dance music, Ragtime, Tango, Hesitation, etc. Beginners taught.

Mark cross (X) in this circle O if modern dance course is desired.

U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
225 Fifth Ave., Box 457 New York City:
Gentlemen—Please send me particulars of the Free Scholarship offer. I desire to learn the instrument after which I have marked X. It is understood that this places me under no obligation whatever.

PIANO GUITAR CORNET
ORGAN MANDOLIN 'CELLO
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(Instruments supplied when needed, cash or credit.)

Diabetes Loses Its Terrors

Specialist believes Cure has been found for this dread disease.

Diabetes no longer need be a terror to those who have become victims of this dread disease. As the result of extensive experiments a specialist announces that a simple plant, growing wild in Mexico, styled diabetol herb, is a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy should relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases within a week, and to prove it, we will mail a 50c package for 10c to help pay distribution cost, with free booklet of special advice to the diabetic, containing latest diet lists and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods. Diabetol herb is sold under guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 10c today for a full-sized 50c package. AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 139-C, Whitney Point, N.Y.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 806 Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

CORNS My treatment a god-send to suffering humanity, the most advanced method known to medical science. Write for circular at once. MILLIGAN, THE CORN CURE MAN, BOX 1048, CLAYSVILLE, PA.

OHIO TRIES OUT EUGENIC SYSTEM

Not Humans, But Live Stock, Selected for Experiments at Institutions.

Columbus, March 21.—To one pure-blooded bull, $500; to 10 pure-blooded Guernsey cows, $5,000; to 15 Berkshire pure-blooded hogs, $750.

This is an example of expense accounts recently made out by the state board of administration, which is interesting itself in live stock eugenics, and paid by a warrant on the state treasury.

Working on the theory that the live stock on the farms surrounding the 19 state penal, correctional and charitable institutions is not sufficiently blue-blooded, the board has hired a farmer and a live stock expert to inject "quality" into the cattle pens.

The new employes are working hard to justify their newly-created jobs. In a short time 90 head of cattle have been purchased and placed at the Athens, Gallipolis, Massillon and Dayton state hospitals, the Mansfield reformatory and the Lancaster boys' reform farm. State Farmer Charles McIntire says the average price was "only $350 a head."

Plan Pen Slaughterhouse.

About 3,000 hogs and sows have been distributed among the institutions and the board now plans to erect an enormous slaughterhouse when the new penitentiary is erected at London, and center the killing of the animals there, with convicts experienced in wielding the instruments of death.

McIntire is enthusiastic over the scheme of live stock eugenics and predicts that the time will come when westerners on the way east to the national capital will stop off at the Ohio institution farms to inspect the most blue-blooded stock in the country.

The board claims that it will save loads of the taxpayers' money with its blue-blooded stock, by getting its own milk and butter, and cutting down its beef and pork bills. It doesn't attempt to explain why common "garden variety" hogs wouldn't make just as good pork and the ordinary farm cow give good enough milk and buttre.

Governor Cox himself is an ardent live stock fancier and he recently paid some fabulous prices for cattle to stock his farm near Dayton.

Human Eugenics Neglected.

While the board is closely watching the breeders' maganzeis for sales where they can pick up some more high-priced cattle in furtherance of their latest enterprise, the crying need of Ohio for an institution calling for a study of human eugenics is not being attended to.

Allenists and people interested in child welfare work agree that Ohio needs badly an institution for the segregation of mentally defective children, so that their needs can be attended to and a study made to offer recommendations which may tend to a decrease in numbers in future generations.

KING'S PLEA IS IGNORED BY OFFICERS

100 Refuse to Fight Against Ulstermen—Defections From Navy Are Probable.

Belfast, March 23.—One hundred reguar army officers who resigned at Curragh station rather than serve against the Ulstermen did so in open disregard of the request of King George himself, who said that if they left their posts there might be a revolution in England, "and in six months no king and no army."

That the government and the army men were taking the situation so seriously was shown by a letter received by Ulster leaders today from an officer at Curragh.

Request From King.

According to this letter, Gen. Sir Rrthur Paget, commanding the troops in Ireland, assembled on the parade ground the officers who had resigned and told them he had "an express order that they might never be called upon to fight, and if they refused to go there might be mutiny in the army which would mean a revolution in England, and in six months there would be no king and no army."

Despite this appeal all the officers refused to reconsider their resignations.

That defections from the navy may follow is thought by Lord Charles Beresford, himself a high naval officer, who in a letter to the press says:

"I know for a fact that many naval officers, including those of high rank and some of the best men we possess, will resign their commissions if ordered to take part in the coercion of Ulster, or even if the army alone is utilized for that purpose."

A denial was issued yesterday of the reported mutiny of the Dorsetshire regiment. Frequent reports have been current of late of the strong sympathy of the Dorset men with the Ulsterites, owing to their extended stay in the garrison here. The same partisanship has been ascribed to the Norfolks, causing the authorities keen anxiety.

Men Are Discontented.

The officers of these regiments were asked yesterday if they would remain loyal to the king, and it is understood that they agreed to stand fast, although the men are discontented at their continued confinement in barracks and the cancellation of all sporting events. In addition, they have expressed resentment at the organized attacks upon the army by the Nationalists, whose cause they might have to defend.

There has been no diminution in the activity of the Ulster army. Yesterday the officers of the so-called headquarters' staff, on duty at the Craigavon, now the center of the Ulster movement, were busy taking the ranges of the hills and other strategic points of Belfast lough, which the estate overlooks. They used a range finder of the latest pattern.

The Ulster military administration will begin the issuance today of drab field uniforms to the special service corps of 4,000 men, which has been especially organized, chiefly of old soldiers and sharpshooters, as a mobile striking force for the first attack, in event of hostilities.

A sufficient number of motor cars are available to enable the administration to transport at least 2,000 men with rifles and ammunition to any threatened point in Ulster three hours from Belfast, inexpendent of the railway.

No Disorder Now.

Ulster awaits with curiosity the next move of the war office and other authorities, pending which the situation remains unchanged. Absolute order prevails in the city. Eighty special service "minute men" on duty at Craigavor marched to the Presbyterian Church at Belmont early this morning, taking their hospital corps and ambulance men, but leaving 50 men behind to guard the rifles and patrol the estate while the others prayed in the pews behind Sir Edward Carson and other leaders.

Sir Edward said last night he had received some letters of sympathy and encouragement from the United States.

Replying to the statement that the troop movements were purely precautionary in consequence of the discovery of an Ulster plot to raid the military depots, he said:

"There never was the least intention to take any provocative or aggressive action, nor will any be taken, although I cannot say what might have happened had the government been foolish enough to be the aggressor."

This map suggests the relative location of the British Isles and shows where fiery Ulster is.

THE WHY OF THE ULSTER CRISIS

Ireland has striven for home rule without a moment's cessation since the Irish parliament was abolished and the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was proclaimed January 1, 1801. In the 113 years that have passed since that date, the agitation has gone on under various forms, pacific and violent, led by such patriots as Daniel O'Connell, William Smith O'Brien, Charles Stewart Parnell, O'Donnovan Rossa, and Michael Devitt, to mention only a few of the more prominent. These were succeeded by the Redmonds and the Healys, who are in the forefront of the movement today.

The patriotic movement was suppressed time after time by coercion acts passed by the British parliament, only to take another form. The Molly Maguires, the Young Ireland party, the Land League and the National League were all Irish political societies which had their way.

Thousands to Prison.

Thousands of Irish nationalists served terms of imprisonment for their participation in the fight for legislative independence from the Great Britain. Hundreds were exiled, many of them proceeding to the United States.

The agitation sometimes took on the aspect of extreme violence, as when Lord Frederick Cavendish, the chief secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burks, permanent secretary, were assassinated by "Invincibles" on May 6, 1882, in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

The parliamentary fight for home rule was waged for many decades and gave rise to extraordinary scenes in the usually staid British parliament, often bringing about the expulsion of members and the stoppage of business.

First Effort in 1886.

The first effort of the British government to meet the demand for Irish home rule was made by the late William Ewart Gladstone when premier in 1886. The bill was rejected after its introduction had created a great split in the Liberal party, which caused the secession of Joseph Chamberlain and other leading Liberals, who since on Irish questions have acted with the Conservative party. Since then several Irish home rule bills have been introduced by liberal governments and the last one passed the house of commons but was rejected by the house of lords. This led to the passage three years ago of the parliament act, under the provisions of which any bill not an appropriation bill rejected by the house of lords becomes automatically a law on passing the house of commons in three successive sessions.

The present agitation had been mainly brought about by the practical certainty of Premier Asquith's Irish home rule bill becoming a law without the consent of the house of lords. Sir Edward Carson is at the head of the agitation against home rule among the Unionists of Ulster. He and several other leading men took the initiative in organizing an army of Ulster volunteers to resist the introduction of home rule for Ireland in its entirety. They insisted that Ulster should be left out of its operation.

Religious Question.

The chief point at issue in Ireland is the religious one. Out of a total population of about 4,500,000, approximately 500,000 are Protestants of various denominations. Most of these are found in the four Ulster counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Armagh and Down. The other five counties of Ulster are predominately Catholic. As a matter of fact, Ulster returns 17 Nationalists and only 16 Unionists to parliament.

There is considerable difference between the people of the eastern part of Ulster and those of the rest of Ireland. Many of the Ulsterites are descendants of English settlers sent there by Cromwell to foster the agriculture and industries of Ireland after he had subdued the country.

Others are descendants of Scottish Covenaters. Not all the Protestants of Ireland are against home rule. Parnell himself was a Protestant.

ULSTER NEWS SUMMARIZED

King, in appeal to troops, forecasts revolution and disruption of nation in six months, should mutiny occur.

His majesty cancels social engagements.

Ulster military administration prepares to issue uniforms to 4,000 sharpshooters.

Motor cars ready to transport 2,000 Unionist troops.

Officers of Carson army take ranges of hills and strategic points about Belfast.

General Friend, commanding in Belfast, accepts post as commander against Ulster volunteers.

General Gough and Colonel McKeron, who resigned, have been summoned to London.

Baron Loch tenders resignation as lord-in-waiting to the king.

Colonel Sir Philip Chetwode succeeds General Gough.

218,643 WOMEN REGISTER

Chicago Has Largest Voting Population in U. S.

Chicago, March 18.—Including women who qualified as voters at registrations yesterday and last month under provisions of the state equal suffrage act, Chicago today has the largest voting population of any city in the United States, its total exceeding that of New York city by more than 20,000.

Sixty thousand, one hundred and nineteen women registered yesterday, increasing the total woman's registration to 218,643, as compared with a total male registration of 474,981. The total Chicago registration now is 693,624.

Chicago women will have their first opportunity to vote at the aldermanic election on April 7.

SHOE NAIL KILLS WOMAN

Kalamazoo Pioneer Is Victim of Blood Poisoning.

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 19.—Her foot poisoned by a nail in her shoe, Mrs. George Hall, 72 years old, died yesterday. A few days ago surgeons removed her right leg in an effort to keep the poison from spreading, but the operation proved too great a shock.

MOTHER TEACHER FAVORED

State Commissioner Says They Are Best Instructors.

Cincinnati, March 18.—According to Dr. Frank Miller, state commissioner of education, mothers make the best teachers.

Dr. Miller is in Cincinnati investigating the teachers' college of the University of Cincinnati, with a view to placing its graduates on the accredited list, thus enabling them to teach in public schools, without an examination.

Dr. Miller says that he is unreservedly in favor of married women teachers. Dr. Miller is also in faovr of women principals.

TEN LOST IN SHIPWRECK

Swedish Steamer Torhild Founders in Storm.

Bilbao, Spain, March 19. — The Swedish steamer Torhild was foundered with a loss of ten lives. The Torhild was built in 1877. She was of 916 tons register.

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer

Will Restore the Original Color to Gray and Faded Hair

–And We DO Prove It!

The Original Preparation

All good things are copied. Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer is the original preparation, so beware of imitations with names that look and sound like the original.

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer is as pure and clean as water and contains nothing heavy, lead and sulphur that must be shaken up. It does not give the hair a "dyed" appearance because it is so mild. The hair will be restored to its *original* color in from 4 to 8 days. Where the hair is just beginning to turn gray, the grayness will simply disappear with one or two applications. It is absolutely harmless and over 100,000 satisfied users have proved it.

This offer is only for those who have not used Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer and is good for 10 days only so write today. Remember we send the full-size bottle that is regularly sold for $1.00. Every bottle is sent prepaid.

Further Proof at My Expense $1 Bottle FREE!

MARY T. GOLDMAN, 23 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Send me full-sized $1.00 bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer. I enclose 25c in stamps or coin to cover charges. I solemnly swear that I desire the Restorer for my own use; that I will not sell or give it away, and that I have never used or purchased Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer.

Full Name .....

Nearest Express Office .....

County .....

The original color of my hair before it started to fade or turn gray, was .....

Enclose sample of hair if convenient.

My "Rupture Lock" is devoid of all the uncomfortable features found in trusses or so called rupture devices.

There are No Massaging Pads to aggravate and enlarge the ruptured opening. No spring belt. No elastic sweat bands. No unsanitary leg straps to pull the pad down on the pubic bone.

My "Rupture Lock" is nature's true assistant that brings all her healing forces into prominent play to effect a cure.

Its Adoption Means instant relief from any inconvenience you are now experiencing. You can wear it with ease and comfort all the time, no matter what work you may be doing—protects you against every movement and strain by keeping the bowels in their proper place.

We Positively Claim to hold your ruptures in true accord with nature's laws, which has brought relief and cure to thousands of formerly ruptured people. No truss or so called rupture appliance can ever support your rupture perfectly.

Let me send you my Rupture Lock to try 30 days FREE, and if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it you need not to buy it.

THIS NEW INVENTION REALLY CURES RUPTURE

I want to send it to you on 30 Days Free Trial

Write me TO-DAY—so that I can send you my free book, "How to Cure Rupture."

SCHUILING RUPTURE INSTITUTE 136 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

TO RAZE WALLS OF JERUSALEM

Many Changes in Holy City Made Necessary by Increase of Population.

London, March 20.—What will amount to nothing less than a revolutionary change in the Holy City is involved in the plan, soon to be carried out, to provide Jerusalem with a modern electric street car service and with electric light. The city is also to have a much-needed adequate water supply.

In order to effect these improvements, the engineers have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to pull down the picturesque ancient walls and massive towers of the city.

The rapidity with which Jerusalem is extending, through the return of the Jews in great numbers to the home of their ancestors, has rendered these improvements necessary. To the north and west of the old city there have sprung up within the last ten years, says a correspondent of the Daily Express, large Jewish colonies, populous residential sections, as well as convents, hospices, institutions, schools and other buildings, with the result that today there is a greater Jerusalem without the walls than within.

New Tramway Routes.

Four separate tramway routes are to be laid down. They will all start from the Jaffa Gate, the principal entrance into the city, and run outside the city walls through the newer parts of Jerusalem. The first, which will have a length of about two miles, will give easy access to what may be termed the "business quarter" of the Holy City. The second, of similar length, will link up the large Jewish colonies to the north with the city's principal extrance. The third will encircle the old city, embracing many of its most historic sites, such as "Calvary," believed by many scholars to be the scene of the Crucifixion, the Tomb of the Kings, the mount of Olives, and the Valley of Jehosaphat.

The fourth line will run from the Jaffa Gate to Bethlehem, about six miles away, traversing what is perhaps the most sacred thoroughfares in the world. It teems with holy places — sacred walls, tombs, and convents.

The work of laying the rails is to begin in April, and, according to the terms of the concession, the syndicate has power to extend the lines in any direction for a distance of some twenty-five miles.

Walls for Sale.

The city walls, which have a circumference of about three miles, and rise in places to a height of thirty-eight and a half feet, are now being offered by the government for sale as building material. It is expected, however, that efforts will be made to save isolated sections, more particularly the massive towers. Indeed, influential citizens of Jerusalem have formed a society and are approaching the Government with a view to preserving "David's Tower," which they propose to convert into a museum.

Of late years Jerusalem has suffered greatly from the want of fresh water. With the exception of a small quantity brought into the city from the ancient pools of Solomon, near Bethlehem, by means of a pipe which runs along the old aqueduct, the Holy City is entirely dependent for its water upon the rainfall. Now reservoirs are to be built in the upper part of the valley of the Brook Cherith, at the springs of Ain Fariah and Ain Fouwar, where the water will be stored and brought into the city as required.

City Being Westernized.

"That Jerusalem is gradually being Westernized is evident," says the correspondent of The Daily Express. "A few months ago a water cart was brought out from England to water the roads, which had previously been sprinkled from skins. Then it was only a year ago that the Holy City was equipped with an efficient telephone service, while now its police are to have bicycles. Then, not only in Jerusalem, but all over the country, modern methods are being brought into vogue. On the rich plains of Sharon, lying between Jaffa and Jerusalem, one may detect modern harvesting and reaping machines operated by motors.

"This is a vast improvement on the old-fashioned method of reaping by hand and threshing floors by oxen. The extensive orange groves around Jaffa are now being irrigated by water raised by motor-driven pumps. At Jaffa the French are to build a harbor, which is certainly badly needed.

"A motor boat has been placed on the Dead Sea, and similar craft are running upon the Jordan and the Sea of Galilee, carrying both passengers and freight. Upon the shores of the latter sheet of water a fish-curing and sardine factory is to be established."

Ship of Mystery Sails Seas Alone

Boston, March 23.—With her cabin table all set for dinner, as if her crew had sprung from a hearty meal to abandon her, the schooner Pioneer of Boston was found cruising on her own hook off Woods Hole today, without a soul on board.

Riding high in the seas, with nothing to indicate why she should have been deserted, except a shattered foremast and some water in the hold, which might have washed down the hatches, the vessel presented a mystery of the sea to rival the weird fate of the famous Marie Celeste. What became of the schooner's crew was a question that men well versed in water front affairs were unable to answer tonight. No report of the wreck or abandoning of the Pioneer had ever been received in Boston, as far as could be learned.

The only record of this missing crew was the name of one and the initials of the rest, carved on the stump of the foremast. The full name was John Anderson. The initials were S. E. R., H. M. P., M. A. P. and J. O. F.

EARTH OPENS, SWALLOWS MEN

Miners and Shanty Disappear From Mountain.

Pottsville, Pa., March 20.—The earth opened and swallowed two miners and a work shanty on the mountain side at Kehley Run colliery at Shenandoah today, and although large forces of men have been put to work both inside the mines and at the surface, no trace of men or building can be found. They may have been dropped a distance of 500 feet or any portion of it, and it may require weeks to learn their fate.

Jail Terms Add to Drunkenness

London, March 20.—The truth about inebriates is told with rare sympathy and insight in a remarkable official report to the home office by Dr. R. W. Branthwaite, the inspector under the inebriates act, published recently.

Dr. Branthwaite defines an inebriate at "a man who may or may not desire to live soberly, but in any case cannot, unless and until some change takes place in his physical and mental state."

The inspector gives a rough calculation of the number of inebriates in the country, and arrives at the startling figure of 48,000, about 1.42 per 1,000 of the population.

Dr. Branthwaite, in his introduction, forecasts "an attempt at an early date to consolidate and amend the laws relating to inebriates."

In his report he says in regard to the early stages that it is eminently desirable that legislation should allow an inebriate to enter into a legal pledge to abstain and surrender himself to the control of some friend whom he can trust; such a friend being in the position of a guardian with power to prevent the patient from obtaining drink during time of stress when good intention would otherwise succumb to abnormal desire.

The hardening of jail life upon habitual drunkards, and especially upon such of them as are feebleminded, is technically dealt with in the report.

"Imprisonment is not only unnecessary but does a great deal of harm," is the conclusion. "In fact, there seems little reason to doubt that the constant repetition of short penal sentences exercises a material influence in converting a reformable inebriate into an irreformable one."

URGES U. S. GRAIN GRADES IN STATES

Bill Introduced in House to Make System Uniform Over Country.

Wasnington, March 20. — Federal supervision of the state inspection of grain shipped in interstate commerce is proposed in an administration bill introduced in the house by Representative Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on agriculture.

The measure was drafted by the grain standardization experts of the department of agriculture and has the approval of Secretary Houston. Farmers and grain exchange members will be invited to present their views of the proposed legislation to the committee on agriculture at an early date.

Legislation of this character is desired by the department as a means of making uniform the various systems of state inspection and of enforcing the acceptance of the gradation of grains proclaimed as official by the government.

The department already has established the grades of corn which it will recognize after July 1 next, but it has no power to require application of its standards to inspection by the states and by grain exchanges.

Chief Provisions of Bill.

The Lever bill provides:

That the secretary of agriculture is authorized to investigate the handling, grading and transportation and to establish standards of quality and condition of grain.

That the secretary of agriculture is "authorized to cause inspections and examinations to be made of any grain which has been certified or represented to conform to any grade fixed in the official grain standards of the United States," and may publish findings of misrepresentation.

That the secretary shall decide disputes concerning grading and his decision shall be recognized by the courts as prima facie evidence of the true grade.

That grain sold by grade shall not be shipped in interstate commerce unless it conforms to the official government standard and that grain misrepresented in any particular shall not be shipped.

That the state board of trade inspectors shall not inspect grain for shipment in interstate commerce unless licensed by the secretary. Such license may be revoked if the inspector fails to grade grain in conformity with the government standards or otherwise violates the regulations.

Would Cost Government Nothing.

The result of such legislation would be the establishment virtually of federal grain inspection without cost to the federal government. The bill specifically provides that the secretary of agriculture shall be authorized to pay no more than a nominal salary to any inspector licensed under the act.

The state inspection systems would continue in operation and the states would pay the expenses, but the federal government would control all inspection by these state officers of grain entering into interstate commerce. Fines of from $20 to $1,000 are proposed as penalties for violation of the regulations by inspectors or others.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 23.—Wheat opened a trifle easier here today on the deferred months. Cash wheat held unchanged with the close of Saturday. Trading was not active. Wheat on passage increased materially. Cables were unchanged. Receipts in the northwest were liberal compared with one week ago.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 23.	Mar. 21.
Wheat—					
Cash	98¼	99	98¼	99	98¼
May	93⅝	1.00½	93⅝	1.00⅝	99⅝
July	90⅝	91¼	90⅜	91¼	90⅜
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	70½	69¼
May	70½	71½	70½	71⅜	70⅜
July	70½	71½	70½	71½	70½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	42½	42½
May	42¾	43½	42¾	43½	43
July	42⅜	43	43¼	42¾	42½
Sept.	.40	....	....	40½	40½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.55	8.57½	8.50	8.50	8.50
March	8.55	8.57½	8.50	8.50	8.50
April	8.32½	8.35	8.30	8.30	8.25
Oct.	8.25	....	....	8.25	8.20
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63	63
Alsike—					
Cash	10.50	....	....	10.50	10.60
March	10.60	....	....	10.50	10.60
Timothy—					
Cash	2.30	....	....	2.30	2.32½
March	2.30	....	....	2.30	2.32½
April	2.30	....	....	2.30	2.37½
Sept.	2.35	....	....	2.35	2.37½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	93⅜	93⅞	93¼	93⅝	98½
July	88⅜	89⅜	88⅜	89	88⅜
Sept.	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	88¼
Corn—					
May	68⅞	70¼	68⅜	69⅞	69
July	68⅜	70⅜	68¼	70	68⅝
Sept.	67⅜	69⅜	67½	69	67½
Oats—					
May	39⅜	40½	39⅝	40	40
July	39⅞	40⅜	39⅝	40¼	40
Sept.	39⅞	38⅜	37⅜	28¼	38

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	21.62	21.67	21.57	21.60	21.60
July	21.67	21.67	21.02	21.65	21.60
Lard—					
May	10.72	10.85	10.72	10.80	10.75
July	11.00	11.02	10.95	11.00	10.95
Ribs—					
May	11.47	11.55	11.45	11.47	11.47
July	11.60	11.67	11.60	11.65	11.62

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	91⅜	91¼
July	....	....	....	92⅛	92¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	92¾	92¼
July	....	....	....	93⅜	93½

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market steady; bulk of sales, $8.70@8.80; light, $8.60@8.85; mixed, $8.60@8.85; heavy, $8.40@8.85; rough, $8.40@8.50; pigs, $7.00@8.65. Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market higher; beeves, $7.10@9.60; Texas steers, $7.15@8.25; western steers, $6.90@8.20; stockers and feeders, $5.65@8.20; cows and heifers, $3.75@8.50; calves, $8.00@9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market higher; native, $4.85@6.40; western, $5.00@6.50; yearlings, $5.90@7.15; lambs, native, $6.85@7.90; western, $6.85@8.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 920; market steady. Calves—Receipts, 400; market 5c higher; good to choice, $9.50@10.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 700; market strong; choice spring lambs, $8.00@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,300; market, 5@10c lower; heavies and mediums, $9.00; Yorkers and light Yorkers, $9.15; pigs, $9.00; roughs, $8.15; stags, $7.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,150; prime steers, $9.00@9.25; shipping, $8.00@8.75; butchers', $6.75@8.50; heifers, $6.00@8.15; cows, $2.75@7.50; bulls, $6.00@7.40; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.25; stock heifers, $5.25@7.25. Fresh cows and springers, $35.00@78.00. Veals—Receipts, 600; $6.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; heavy, $9.25@9.35; mixed and Yorkers, $9.30—9.40; pigs, $9.15@9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; lambs, $8.50@8.40; yearlings, $5.50@7.25; wethers, $6.25@6.40; ewes, $3.00@6.00; sheep, mixed, $6.00@6.15.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, March 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market active; heavy steers, $8.85@9.10; fat steers, $8.60@8.80; fair steers, $5.65@7.40; heifers, $7.35@7.85; fat cows, $6.60@7.10; fair cows, $4.65@5.35; butcher bulls, $7.35@8.00; milch cows, $40@90. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market active; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $9.20@9.25; mediums and Yorkers, $9.30@9.35; pigs, $9.00@9.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,500; market active; top sheep, $6.35; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 700; market steady; top, $10.25.

Cotton.

New York, March 23.—Cotton futures opened steady: March, 13.14c; May, 12.30c; July, 12.07c; August, 11.89c; October, 11.49c; December, 11.52c.

The cotton market opened steady today, unchanged to 6 points higher, with near months relatively firm on over-Sunday buying orders or renewed covering. Most active positions made new high ground for the movement, but there was a good deal of realizing above 12c for July and prices eased off. Some of the early buying may have been encouraged by reports of fire loss near Bombay, India.

Trading was quiter later, but after selling 4 to 6 points net lower, the market ruled steady and showed rallies of 2 or 3 points shortly after midday.

Fluctuations were somewhat irregular during the early afternoon, but there was no fresh feature of importance and the active months held within 3 to 6 points of last night's close. Cotton futures closed barely steady: March, 13.01c; May, 12.26c; July, 11.95c; August, 11.73c; October, 11.39c; December, 11.44c. Spot steady; middling, 13.56c; gulf, 13.75c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 23.—Butter, firm; creameries, 26@29c. Eggs, lower; receipts, 19,885 cases; at mark, cases included, 17@17½c; ordinary firsts, 17¼@17¾c; firsts, 18¾@18¼c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 18@18¾c; twins, 17¾@18c; Americas, 18@20c; long horns, 18@18c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 80 cars; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, red, 60@65c; do, white, 62@67c. Poultry, alive, higher; springs, 17c; fowls, 16½c.

New York Produce.

New York, March 23.—Flour steady; spring patents, $4.40@4.75; winter straights, $4.20@4.35; winter patents, $4.40@4.75; spring clears, $4.10@4.25; extra No. 1 winter, $3.55@3.75; extra No. 2 winter $3.35@3.50; Kansas straights $4.10@4.20. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $3.30@3.50; choice to fancy, $3.55@3.75. Rye No. 2, 90c nominal, f. o. b. New York export. Barley quiet; malting, 65@75c c. i. f. Buffalo. Bearish crop accounts caused a slightly lower market for wheat this morning. May, $1.01⅝; July, 97⅝c. Pork steady; mess, $27.00@23.50; family, $24.00@26.00; short clears, $20.25@22.00. Beef steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard easy; middle west, $10.75@10.80. Petroleum steady; refined New York bulk, $5.25; bbls., $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c. Tallow quiet; city, 6½c; country, 6@6½c. Rice steady; fair demand; standard, $1,000@ special 7 cents.

No. 1, $1.05@1.07½; No. 2, 95@97½c; No. 3, 85@90c. Hops steady; state, common to choice, 1913, 38@44c; 1912, 17@21c; Pacific coast, 1913, 19@22c; 1912, 16@19c. Leather steady; hemlock ists, 30c; seconds, 28@29c. Hides steady; Bogota, 31@32c; Central America, 31c. Raw sugar steady; molasses, 2.36c; centrifugal, 3.02c; refined steady; crushed, 5.05c; crushed, 4.95c; mould A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.15c; XXXX powdered, 4.05c; powdered, 4.00c; fine granulated, 3.90c; diamond A, 3.90c; confectioners A, 3.80c; No. 1, 3.65c.

Butter, steady; receipts, 3,500 tubs; creamery, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 25@27c; seconds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 21@23c; seconds, 19@20c; process, extras, 20@21c; factory, current make, firsts, 19c; seconds, 18c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 15½@16c.

Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,400 boxes; state, whole milk, held, white specials, 19c; colored, 19¼c; white, average fancy, 18½@18¾c; colored 18½@18c; fresh, white or colored, 17@17½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, 18½@19c; twins and flats, 18¾@19c; skims, 11½@15c.

Eggs, weak; receipts, 22,400 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 21½@22c; firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½@20c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby henery, white, 25@26c; gathered whites, 22c; henery browns, 22c; mixed colors, 20½@21c.

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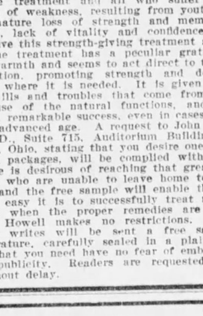

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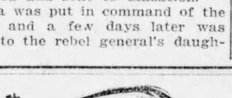

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Surrenders Ship for Love of Girl

San Diego, Cal., March 20.—Love for the beautiful daughter of the rebel general commanding the forces at Topobolampo, Mexico, caused Lieut. Malpica, executive office of the former federal gunboat Tampico, to forget his allegiance to President Huerta of Mexico, and surrender the war craft to the father of the girl he loved, according to the story told by passengers arriving here yesterday from ports of the west coast of Mexico.

Lieut. Malpica met the girl, who is now his wife, some months ago at a dance in Guaymas. They fell in love, but the girl refused to accept the officer's proffer of marriage unless he took the Tampico to Topolobampo from Guaymas and turned it over to her father. Malpica, it is said, represented to his commanding officer that he received word from Mexico City to take the Tampico to Topolobampo and shell the rebels. The captain, it is said, assented. At Topolobampo he was seized and sent to Mazatlon.

Malpica was put in command of the Tampico and a few days later was married to the rebel general's daughter.

WILSON FRAMED PARTY POLICIES

Friends of Bryan Resent Criticism of Him for Foreign Relations.

Washington, March 20.—President Wilson, and not Secretary of State Bryan, has originated the foreign policies of the government during this administration.

Friends of Mr. Bryan, restive under the criticism leveled at the way in which our international relations have been conducted, are saying that in justice to the secretary, the country should know the truth.

So far as appointments are concerned, an extremely small proportion of ambassadors and ministers have been made at the instance of the Nebraskan.

Five days after the administration came into power President Wilson issued the declaration that only those governments in Latin America would be recognized which were based upon the expressed will of the people.

Objected to "Dollar Diplomacy."

While Secretary Bryan was in the west the president proclaimed his objection to the "dollar diplomacy" of the Taft administration, especially in the far east.

The President himself adopted the policy of "watchful waiting" with respect to Mexico.

He had more to do with the development of our attitude in connection with the controversies with Japan than had Secretary Bryan.

Having served as a member of the resolutions committee of the Baltimore convention, Mr. Bryan was committed to support the existing law exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls. President Wilson came to the conclusion that this plank violated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and his interpretation, coupled with the international isolation of the United States, caused him to recommend that the exemption be repealed.

Bryan Loyal to Wilson.

Because he did not originate any of the policies referred to, and in some cases was not even consulted, it does not follow that Mr. Bryan refrained from approving them or from executing them as well as he was able.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Bryan has been and is exceedingly loyal to the President and purposes to remain in office throughout the administration. More than this, he will use all the influence he has to popularize his chief and the policies which the White House incumbent has put into force.

Nevertheless, there is a growing feeling among Mr. Bryan's friends that it is unfair to him to place upon his shoulders the burden of all the alleged mistakes that have been made.

It has been the custom, in which adherents of Mr. Bryan not acquainted with the facts have acquiesced, to blame the secretary for bad appointments, for the breakdown of the merit system in the diplomatic service, and for the poor results that have flowed from the policies observed. Some of this blame, it is contended, should rest on the President as well as on Mr. Bryan.

Bryan Absent from Conference.

In this connection, attention is called to the fact that at his recent conference with the foreign relations committee, the President did not arrange for the participation of Mr. Bryan therein at the time, but it has been since a subject of increasing comment in congressional and diplomatic circles.

Here was a meeting at which the most important international affairs were under discussion. The President not only described the Mexican situation to his visitors but revealed to them his purpose to lift the embargo on arms for the benefit of the Constitutionalists, and also the more important fact that our international relations were in such state that the friendship of Great Britain and other nations had to be regained.

Mr. Bryan't attitude has been disclosed in a number of instances. For a time he was so careful in avoiding offense to the White House that he refused to act even on the most unimportant matters until he had consulted the chief executive.

It is no secret that Mr. Wilson's friends kept him under close observation for a time, apprehending that he would take advantage of some development to put the President down and out politically.

Bryan in Charge of Treaties.

In only one matter has Mr. Bryan shown any spirit of individualism. This is the negotiation of treaties of peace and arbitration with other countries.

The President has allowed the secretary practically a free hand in these negotiations. Mr. Wilson seems to consider that no harm can come from this form of activity on the part of Mr. Bryan. Moreover, he is also a pacificist.

In any event, the treaties will be carefully considered by the senate and so amended that they will not embarrass the country in the future.

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It Is Positive Joy to See Stuart's Calcium Wafers Clear Up a Pimply, Blotchy, Muddy Face.

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Stuart's Calcium Wafers are perfectly harmless and may be taken freely by any one. They contain absolutely no mercury, no poisonous drugs, no opiates.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain Calcium Sulphide, and a mild alterative—every doctor prescribes them a hundred times a year. They are the most effective blood cleansers known to man.

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These wonderful little Wafers contain the most effective blood purifier known to science—calcium sulphide. Every atom of impurity is driven from your system. With pure, vigorous blood coursing through your veins instead of a vitiated fluid, your whole body feels renovated, your face becomes as pure as a lily.

Go to your druggist today, no matter where he may be, and obtain a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Price 50 cents.

WOMEN REFUSE TO QUIT FIGHTING

Beaten in Senate Thursday, Come to Fore Friday With New Plan.

Washington, March 20.—Woman suffrage came to the fore in the senate again today and a new resolution for a constitutional amendment was proposed by Senator Shafroth, to take the place of that defeated yesterday. It would require states to decide the suffrage question for themselves whenever 5 per cent of the voters petitioned for it.

The first fight developed when Mr. Shafroth asked to have the resolution sent to the suffrage committee. Senators who voted against yesterday's resolution wanted it to go to the judiciary committee, but were beaten, 37 to 25.

To have referred the resolution to the judiciary committee would have meant its death.

Women Not Discouraged.

Advocates of woman suffrage today declared that they were not discouraged because they lost their fight in the United States senate yesterday to secure the adoption of an amendment to the federal constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. The senate voted 35 for the amendment to 34 against it, a two-thirds affirmative vote being necessary for passage.

Glad of One Vote Lead.

Suffrage leaders were pointing today to the majority of one vote in favor of the amendment as proof that their cause had scored a triumph in defeat and was far stronger than its opponents had ever been willing to admit. They profess to see in the action of the senate only a temporary setback in their fight and express the belief that woman suffrage would eventually come. They were hoping today that the senate would reconsider its action before the close of the present session.

PUMPKIN BURSTS; WRECKS A KITCHEN

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 21.—Mrs. James Crasher, of Freedom Plains, Dutchess county, is minus a kitchen range, and wonders how she escaped without serious injury in a peculiar accident yesterday.

A pumpkin which she was thawing out in the oven blew up and wrecked the stove, besides shattering every window pane in the kitchen.

Steam which formed inside the pumpkin expanded so much that the explosion followed. Mr. Crasher brought the pumpkin from the barn with visions of delicious pies, but left it too long in a woodshed, where it froze.

MILITARY AVIATOR KILLED

Salisbury, England, March 19.—Another officer of the royal flying corps of the British army was killed here today. Lieutenant H. F. Treeby of the Duke of Welington's West Riding Regiment, was flying in a biplane over the aviation grounds when the machine side-slipped and fell to earth from a height of 250 feet.

SCIENTIST BURNS TO DEATH

Naples, Italy, March 19.—Prof. Gieuseppe Mercalli, director of the observatory on Mt. Vesuvius was found burned to death early today in his bed room.

The professor, who also occupied the chair of seismology at the University of Naples retired to sleep at his usual hour. The cause of fire is not known.

VILLA'S ARMY NEAR TORREON

March Toward Federal Stronghold Nearly Finished; Battle Expected.

Bermejillo, Durango, Mex.—Constitutionalist field base—March 23.—Marked by sharp brushes with the enemy, General Francisco Villa's spectacular march against Torreon, which began last Friday, was nearing an end today. Only a few haciendas and suburban towns remained between his army of 12,000 and the actual siege of Torreon. At no point does the rebel leader expect to meet strong resistance unless it be at Lerdo, a short distance north of Torreon. Reports are that a more or less formidable garrison of federals has been placed by General Refugio Velasco in Lerdo, to check the constitutionalists.

Cerro de la Pila, a huge mountain which overshadows Gomez Palacio and which is supposed to be fortified by the federals, is the only other matter of concern to General Villa, but he does not believe that any considerable body of soldiers would detach themselves from the main army at Torreon, more than three miles from the mountains. With the possible exception of the reported garrison at Lerdo, a defending party on La Pila would have no support, and General Villa believes it would have to fall back on Torreon after a long range defense with the big guns which are said to be planted on the mountain side.

Villa is confident that only a few more hours and little fighting will pass before his army is investing Torreon proper. He maintains that his force is so great as to completely overwhelm any outposts which they may meet before reaching the city of Torreon, believing that General Velasco has kept the Torreon garrison intact to repel the rebel advance.

The skirmishes which the rebels have already engaged in have been more like play than a part of war. They have seemingly delighted in cavalry charges against the federal outposts.

In this little city the rout was disastrous for Velasco's troopers, they having lost 106 dead in one of the cavalry charges over 15 miles of desert into the heart of Bermejillo, where the rebels finally halted.

SHIVELY NAMED FOR RE-ELECTION

Indiana Democrats Give the Senator Unanimous Endorsement.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 19.—Indiana Democrats in the state convention here today, heeding the wishes of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, declared in favor of a state-wide direct primary law when they adopted, unanimously, the platform presented by the committee on resolutions, containing a plank indorsing the plan.

The primary section was written into the platform after an all-night session, during which Senators Shively and Kern urged the members of the committee to include approval of the primary system in the document.

Previous to the adoption of the platform, Senator John W. Kern was selected permanent chairman.

The committee on rules recommended that, as Senator B. F. Shively was unopposed for renomination, he be made the party's nominee. The report was adopted unanimously.

High tribute was paid to the national administration, President Wilson, Vice President Marshall and Secretary Bryan in the platform of the Democratic party, adopted at the state convention here today. Such a fulfillment of party pledges in the first year has been without a parallel in the history of the country, the document says.

The platform contains planks putting the party on record as favoring a statewide primary law, an arbitration act similar to the Erdman law and a demand for a rigid enforcement of the liquor laws.

The present financial embarrassment of the state is charged to the previous extended rule of Republican extravagance and mal-administration.

Mayor Joseph E. Bell, of Indianapolis, chairman of the committee, declared only one out of the 13 members of the committee favored the primary feature, and that it had been adopted only after the senators and congressmen had made a plea that if such a plank were not included, it would be a reflection on President Wilson's policies.

For that reason, Mayor Bell said, seven members of the committee voted for the primary plank. He said that the members of the committee instead of being constructive for the party, had become its pall-bearers, for, he declared, without the convention system, the party's organization would go to pieces.

The primary plank as adopted by the committee declares for a statewide primary law for the nomination of all offices, but saving the state convention for "counsel, organization and declaration of party principles."

ROOSEVELT PARTY LOSES EQUIPMENT

Probable That Rest of Brazilian Trip Will Be Abandoned.

New York March 23.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's family and friends were anxiously awaiting further advices today regarding the accident by which party lost its entire equipment in the rapids of a Brazilian river. While no concern, it was stated, was felt for the safety of the former President, it was desirable to learn just how and when the accident occurred and whether or not the expedition would be abandoned, especially as the party was so far from a base where new equipment could be acquired.

The news of the mishap came in a brief message from Anthony Fiala, a member of the party. It was dated at Santarem, Brazil, yesterday, and read: "We have lost everything in the rapids. Telephone my wife of my safety."

Santarem is in the state of Para, at the confluence of the Tapajos river with the Amazon and the despatch was probably sent there by courier. The accident in all probability, occurred on an unknown river which Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., today said his father, in a letter to him had called the Rio Duivata, or "River of Doubt."

Nature of Equipment Unknown.

The headwaters of the unknown river, which Col. Rondon at one time crossed, according to Colonel Roosevelt's letters, are in Matto Grosso, between the Madeira and Tapajos rivers, two great streams which flow northward to join the Amazon.

What the equipment of Colonel Roosevelt's party was to make the trip down this unknown river is largely a matter of conjecture. After leaving the upper Parana and Paraguay rivers, which flow southward and join the Rio de la Plata, the party had to traverse the plateau, extending through Paraguay and Brazil, a trip of 500 miles or so. This the party did safely on horseback, according to telegraph advices which came through nine days ago.

The great danger in descending the streams that flow northward in Brazil to join the Amazon is in the many rapids and falls. The plateau, which is on the average 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea level, slopes abruptly to the floor of the Amazon valley. For this reason some of the greatest waterfalls in the world are found in these tributaries.

May Continue Afoot.

It is possible that after the expedition lost the equipment, the members continued on their way down stream on rafts or on foot. It is probable that their journey took them to the Tapajos, and that some members of the party went on down the river to Santarem or sent a messenger ahead to that place.

The specimens of natural history collected by the party on its trip up the Parana and Paraguay rivers are safe, it is understood here, as the colonel had indicated he would ship them before he entered the Brazilian wilds. The loss in the rapids, outside of food, arms, camp material and instruments, undoubtedly include the birds and animals killed and photographs taken from the time the party started on the horseback trip over the plateau.

Colonel Roosevelt, according to plans he had mapped out, expected to arrive next month at Manaos. From there he was to start for Madrid to attend the marriage of his son Kermit to Miss Belle Willard, daughter of the American ambassador.

WOULD UNITE WORLD CHURCHES

American Commission on World Conference on Faith Makes Suggestion.

New York, March 20.—A proclamation calling for a "truce of God" throughout Christendom has been adopted here by the American commission on the suggested world's conference on faith and order. This action was taken after the commission had listened to a report, submitted by the American deputation of clergymen, who, in December, presented to the non-Anglican churches in England, Scotland and Ireland the proposal of American churches in the matter of a world's conference. Protestant and Catholic clergymen and laymen who were present from many cities agreed that such a conference should be held within three or five years to discuss the question of making church union more effective.

All Lands Approve.

The American deputation reported that 31 groups of churchmen had been met abroad and that 27 of these extended invitations for further conferences.

"In every instance," the report said, "we were so sympathetically received that we are able to state that from all the conferences we have definite promise of all communions appointing commissions on the world's conference." The deputation consisted of the Rev. Dr. Newman Smith, of New Haven; the Rev Dr. William Henry Roberts, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Peter Ainslie, of Baltimore.

The proclamation adopted reads in part:

"The love of Christ for the world constrains us to ask you to join with us and His diciples of every name proclaiming among the churches throughout Christendom 'a truce of God.' Let the questions that have troubled us be fairly and clearly stated. Let scholars, Catholic and Protestant, give freely to the people whatever light from their historical studies they can throw over these subjects.

To Avoid Controversies.

"We pray also that each Christian communion may avoid, as far as possible, a controversial declaration of its own position in relation to others, but rather that all things be said and done as if in preparation for the coming together of faithful disciples from every nation and tongue to implore a fresh outpouring of God's holy spirit."

VALUES HIS BEARD AT $60,000

U. S. Supreme Court Asked to Decide Whether Sum Is Too High.

Washington, March 20.—Whether a beard is worth $60,000 is a question the supreme court has been asked to determine. E. A. O'Sullivan, a lawyer of New Orleans, whose beard was cut off in an election row, brought suit for that amount against his assailants under the federal civil rights act.

The Louisiana courts held that the suit was barred by a state statute of limitations, but the plaintiff appealed to the federal court on the ground that the state law had no application to a case brought under federal law.

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"What an interesting display of Spring newness. And, what money-saving opportunities!" That's what you'll say when you see the **new "Standard" Spring Bulletin.** It is, as usual, a "book of wonder-values," showing the season's latest and most charming clothes for women, men and children. And, everything offered at **big savings** to you. All these advantages can be yours, **FREE.** Just send coupon (below) or postal card and the

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NRR159—One of the best bargains of season-Gift! 3 piece combination dress offer — a splendid $2.75 value for $1.59. One dress is of blue checked Gingham, trimmed with blue; the second is of pink and white Galatea Stripe pretty trimmed with embroidery, and the third is of cadet blue Percale, all made with pleated skirts. Excellent $2.00 value. All 3 dresses, postpaid in the U. S. $1.59
3 DRESSES $1.59
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Young Men, We Teach You to Run an electric street and interurban car, and assist you in getting a good position; stamp for full information. E. R. Service, Box 241, Sandusky, Ohio.

Locomotive Firemen, Brakemen, Electric Motormen, Conductors, $65-$140 monthly; experience unnecessary; particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

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MOOSE LINE UP AGAINST WILSON

Victor Murdock Announces That They Are Against Tolls Policy.

Washington, March 20.—Rep. Victor Murdock of Kansas, leader of the progressives in the house, in a statement issued today, announced that the progressives in congress are substantially a unit against President Wilson's plan of repealing the exemption of coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls.

"The progressives in congress," declared Mr. Murdock, "are substantially a unit against proposition to repeal the toll exemption clause in the Panama canal act. Both Democrats and Republicans are hopelessly divided. A little over one year ago all three parties covenanted with the people to exempt coastwise traffic. Today the republicans and democrats as parties are breaking their pledge. The progressive party, free from the influence of sectional or selfish interest, but actuated by principle and united by mutual conviction, is standing by the contract it made with the people.

Carried Out People's Will.

"Thirteen million voters in 1912, charged the American congress to carry out their will in this matter. To scorn that mandate of the people now is to violate the principle of representative government and to surrender the sovereignty of the American people. Viewed either in the light of technical interpretation or in the large sense of national sovereignty and of universally recognized rule, there is no violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the exemption from tolls of our coastwise shipping.

Blame Railroads.

"The machinations of the transcontinental railroads and their foreign allies, the menace to our maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, the danger of departure from traditional freedom from entangling alliances with foreign powers, the constitutional guarantee and absolute necessity of freedom of commerce between the states; these considerations make imperative our uncompromising adherence to American principles in this crisis. We do not read the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in a spirit of easy and over-anxious accomodation to Great Britain. To us its terms are explicit. Were those terms against us, we could not violate them and keep the respect of other nations. But the terms of the treaty are with us, and if we misread them against ourselves, we cannot keep our own respect. The representatives of the people are not asked merely to suspend the exemption law until our rights can be arbitrated. They are asked to confess national dishonor. If dollar diplomacy is to be succeeded by a foreign policy of peace at any price whereby our domestic affairs are to wait upon the dictation of foreign ministries, then the time has come for a new declaration of independence."

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